

INTIMATIONS



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17187	Canzonetta Hollander
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17189	Wake Up England March
17190	Mignion Overture Part I	Concert Orchestra
17191	Mignion Overture Part II	...	...	...
17192	Underneath the Stars	...	Song	Green-Macdonough
17193	Shadowland (Gilbert)	...	Duet	Victor Light Opera Co.
17194	Gems from Florinda	...	...	...
17195	Southern March	...	...	Conway's Band
17196	Thunder March	...	...	Military Band
17197	When the Dew is falling	...	Song	Motormack
17198	Santa Lucia	Hamlin
17199	Les Farfadets	...	Violin	Emmon
17200	Aprile (Tosti)	...	Song	Tebazzini

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1917, the Company's Office will be REMOVED to No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central (next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 27th December 1916.



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130

SCHOOL PRIZE
DISTRIBUTIONS.

MR. HO KAM TONG AND
EDUCATION.

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prizes won by the students at Saiyungpun School were distributed by Mr. Ho Kam Tong on Saturday morning, and the feature of the ceremony was a somewhat striking speech by Mr. Ho Kam Tong.

Mr. A. Morris (the headmaster) in his annual report stated that the School had been practically full throughout the year, the maximum monthly enrolment being 409 in March and 408 in June. The average attendance was 348.9, an increase of 25.4 on that of 1915. Fees showed an increase of \$680. Over 200 applied for admission; of these 180 were admitted and the remainder rejected either on account of age, or inability to pass the entrance examination in Chinese. The work done at the school was described as "highly satisfactory." Mr. Ho Kam Tong, who distributed the prizes in February last, has endowed two Scholarships, each of the value of \$30, for Classes 5 and 6, and named them "Ho Kam-tong" and "Ho Kam-tong" respectively. Mr. Ho Kam-tong subsequently presented the School with a life-size oil painting of himself. The report specially thanked those who had made donations to the Prize Fund, thus enabling awards to be made for attendance and good conduct, and it was mentioned that 40 boys had made full attendance during the year. The following were the donors of the special prizes:—Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kam-fuk, Mr. Chun Kai-ming, Mr. Ho Fuk, Mr. Ip Sau-chi, Mr. Ho Cheung-chiu, Mr. Mr. K. Lo, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Ho Yu, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Ho Leung, Mr. Li Siu-kam, The Sun Co. Com. Beckwith, N.N., and Messrs. A. Lung were thanked for the loan of flags.

After distributing the prizes Mr. Ho Kam Tong said:—Just twelve months ago I had the honour of giving away the prizes here, and to-day I am performing the same fun with, if possible, greater pleasure. I have listened with keen interest to the report of the Headmaster, which shows that good work was done in the past year. I congratulate both masters and boys upon the satisfactory results achieved. I understand that several applicants for admission were rejected last year owing to their inability to pass the entrance examination in Chinese. I am glad that this essential qualification has been insisted upon, and hope that the rule will not be relaxed. Upon the necessity for Chinese boys to have a good knowledge of the Chinese language I dealt at some length when I was last here, and I cannot usefully add anything beyond impressing upon all the importance of that requirement. I am glad to hear that an English Speaking Association has been formed. Chinese boys studying English are generally shy of speaking that language, with the result that after they have left school they are unable to converse in that tongue with fluency. At a meeting of the Legislative Council held in October last, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak expressed the opinion that Chinese boys do not, as a rule, write and speak the language so well as students of a decade or two ago; and he suggested that this condition must have been brought about by too many subjects being crammed into the heads of present-day students before they have had proper grounding in the fundamental elements of the language. I cordially endorse these views, and I hope that the competent authorities will seriously look into this matter. Now, I will say a few words to the scholars. Boys, your Headmaster informs me that some of you have not been regular and punctual in your attendance. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity for attending school regularly and with punctuality. A school is like a machine, with the teaching staff and the scholars forming its component parts. If one part, however small, does not perform its allotted task, it impedes the smooth working of the whole. Besides, time is valuable, especially to those who are endeavouring to acquire knowledge to fit themselves for the business of life. As the Chinese proverb says: "Vain regrets in old age do not bring back time lost in younger days." Take, therefore, good care of your time, and time will take good care of you. There is another matter on which I wish to say a few words. It has been brought to my notice that some boys evince absolutely no interest in their school as soon as they leave it; they do not even take notice of their old masters in the street. The one is possibly due to the absence of a feeling of esprit de corps among the scholars; for the other there is positively no excuse. I do not think much of a man, however brilliant his parts, if he forgets the school which gave him his education; and I think still less of him who does not pay the respect due to his former teachers. Do you not remember the saying: "When you drink water, think of where it came from?" Young men must show respect not only to their teachers but to all their seniors. Speaking generally, I find the present-day young men sadly lacking in manners and in proper respect for their elders. Some regard good manners as being inconsistent with independence. Let me at once disabuse them of such a peculiar notion. Look at the French nation. She is one of the greatest republics in the world, and yet she is noted for her innate politeness and civility. If you want to see your country great, you should begin by cultivating sedulously these qualities—respect for your superiors, kindness to all, and a spirit of esprit de corps. If you have these feelings truly in your hearts, good qualities will come naturally to you. I have now a more pleasant subject to talk about. I refer to the Old Boys' Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, formed by former scholars of this school. This is a movement that has my hearty sympathy, for I hold that in joining the Division a boy will make himself useful to both his home and the State.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

On Saturday morning the prizes and certificates gained during the year by the pupils in the Ellis Kadoorie School (Hongkong College) were distributed by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, M.A., Colonial Secretary. The function took place in the School hall, and was attended by practically all the pupils of the school. Flanking the platform, which was decorated with a huge "Union Jack," were stands containing a number of exhibits of paintings and drawings executed by the pupils in a voluntary competition for special prizes. The work was very creditable, considering these subjects are not included in the curriculum of the school.

Supporting the Colonial Secretary on the platform were Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. R. E. O. Bird, M.A., headmaster.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Bird read his annual report, which was in the following terms:—
"The school has been in the hands of the Government for two years and I am able now to report on the work of a full school year. I am glad to say that this report is satisfactory. We have directed our attention chiefly towards colloquial English as being the first and most natural step towards a sound practical knowledge of the English language, and I am pleased to be able to state that the general knowledge of English is higher than it was at this time last year. Almost every day in which this hall has been available object lessons have been given in it, and these have served as a centre for discussion. The pictures in the 'Shing Po,' which is forwarded to us every fortnight, are useful and profitable. The school also provides English and Chinese illustrated papers from a fund which Mr. Cheng Kai-in ably superintends. This improvement in colloquial English would have been impossible without the hearty co-operation of the staff; for teaching colloquial means much hard and intelligent work. Although they have worked well, I believe that we shall not see the best results before several years when the present lower-class boys reach the upper classes. The maximum enrolment was 450 and the average attendance 392, an increase of 8 over the previous year. A drill has been carried out regularly during the whole of the cool season and with beneficial results. Mr. Mycock is 'drill master' in chief, but several of the Chinese staff are now most efficient instructors, notably Messrs. Ng Fung Chow, Kung Hon, Lai Pui Yan and Ho Wa Ching. Last year the drill was entirely physical, but the possibility of our joining the Red Cross Brigade led us to undertake a few of the elementary military manoeuvres. In order to make the boys realise the value of doing breathing exercise properly and of exercising their muscles, and to help them in studying hygiene, elementary physiology has been taught throughout the school.

Mr. Ng Fung-chau has supervised the Vernacular work and the results have been good. The Vernacular teachers have given lessons in the hall in front of several classes at a time and many masters. I think this has been a good stimulus to all concerned and enabled the masters to acquire the best methods of teaching.

"However, as a gifted Professor once said, 'Animals do not play because they are young; they are young in order that they may play,' and so we too have fulfilled this purpose of nature. Our efforts have been directed chiefly towards swimming. Many Sundays and other holidays have been devoted to swimming excursions. These were very popular. On Dragon Boat Day four launches full of boys went first to swim at Plover Bay and then to see the races at Aberdeen. At the beginning of the Term we had swimming drill throughout the school. As a result of all this the number of boys who could swim gradually increased. This was noticeable to all who accompanied the swimming parties. It was very noticeable too at the Aquatic Sports held by the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation in the V.R.C. swimming bath in October last. On this occasion E. K. S. won the Team Race and in the 220 yards race actually obtained 1st, 2nd and 3rd places.

"We are glad to note that the P.W.D. has taken in hand the ground in Hospital Road so generously given to the school by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and that it is surely being made into a Volley Ball court. We need them. We have at present no space big enough even for a Volley Ball court. We are allowing us to practice there. The Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department supplied us among other things with 8 Banyan logs. The bursting of these logs into leaf awake the wonder of many of the present generation and will provide shade for many of another. Mr. Lam Kwan Shan is in charge of the Ellis Kadoorie School Botanical Department. Over 300 boys from the Ellis Kadoorie School have been vaccinated by the Government Civil Hospital.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Ho Fook kindly sent donations to the Prize Fund. We have also much pleasure in thanking the Sun Co. and Ying Wah for sending us prizes."

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn then presented the prizes and certificates. Following the presentation of prizes the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn addressed the staff and pupils. He congratulated Mr. Bird and his assistants on the very satisfactory report which had been read.

State. It was especially gratifying to me to see that this Division was placed second in order of merit at the last Ambulance Competition, losing by only 2 1/2 per cent. of marks to a Platoon formed 15 months before it was. After such solid good work, I feel that the close interest I have hitherto taken in the Division has not been taken in vain, and I sincerely hope that it will win the shield at the next competition. It only remains for me to wish masters and boys a very pleasant holiday."

The school had not only a large roll and a good average attendance, but the scholars had done better than in the previous year, and all departments of the work were working smoothly. He was glad to hear that the study of English had made good progress. That was a subject to which attention had been drawn by those interested in education in Hongkong, and a special effort was being made to see that a proper knowledge of the written and spoken language was within the reach of all scholars both in the Government schools and the other schools in Hongkong. (Appl.) It was also very gratifying to find that a knowledge of swimming, to which he had drawn attention last year, had made such good progress. He had looked at the ground above the hospital as he came to the school that morning and noticed that one of the volley-ball courts appeared to be approaching completion. He hoped they would all be in working order before the end of this winter and that they would all take a lively interest in that game, which gave an opportunity in a small compass for a great many players to take part at the same time. There was one new feature in the school this year, namely, the voluntary undertaking by many pupils of drawing and painting out of school hours. He had examined, as far as he could in a limited time, the drawings produced, and he must say most of them showed great originality and some of them considerable merit. He had been greatly pleased with this voluntary effort and its results and he at once made up his mind to give some form of prize to be competed for (Appl.) but on getting to the platform he learned that his idea had been forestalled, and that Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Ho Fook had already given prizes in connection with the drawing. He was not, however, going to be done out of his intention in that way, and he hoped to add a prize to their prizes, to be competed for during the coming year. (Appl.) A condition, of course, would be that the work was done outside school hours, and he would like his prize to be devoted to landscape painting. He knew no more enjoyable recreation than to be able to go out among the beauties of nature and depict as faithfully as one could what one saw. They were in the possession, through the munificence of several donors, of a number of scholarships, some of them to Queen's College and others to help those who were rising from class to class in the school. He hoped that many of those who had not been able to get scholarships would endeavour to go to Queen's College and other Secondary schools in the Colony. Although the temptation to leave school early and get remunerative employment was great, in the end the benefit of going further in their education would not be lost if they made up their minds to pass at least two years more in study. (Appl.)

The proceeding were brought to a close with cheers for the King, for the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, and Mr. Bird and staff.

INDIAN SCHOOL, SOO KAN POO VALLEY.

The prizes were distributed at the Indian School, Soo Kan Poo Valley, on Saturday by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie. Those also present included Mr. E. Balphs (Inspector of English Schools), Mr. O. Madar, Mr. U. Rungjahn, Mr. O. Kitchell, Mr. Ali Bat, Mr. A. Samy, Mr. J. Mousa, Mr. Sunder Singh, Mr. A. Razack, Mr. Baghal Singh, Mr. Bishen Singh, Mr. Abdullah, and Mr. Dhool.

In his report the Headmaster stated that the new School building generously presented to the Colony by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie was opened by H.E. Sir Henry May in October. It is a very handsome edifice, built at a cost of \$35,000, and is situated in the Soo Kan Poo Valley near Causeway Bay.

The attendance at the school has considerably increased. In July the number on the roll was 50 with a daily average attendance of 46. In November the number on the roll was 71 with a daily average attendance of 67.

In Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, the work compares favourably with that done by these Classes in other Government Schools, though Composition and Writing ought to be better. In Arithmetic, which seemed rather weak, test papers are set and corrected with the boys by the Headmaster. Reading in the Upper Classes is good. Mr. Bishen Singh reports that in Urdu the boys read well, but that their colloquial is not good owing to the fact that many of them speak only Chinese in their homes. It also seems impossible to get copybooks locally. The behaviour of the boys outside the school premises leaves a good deal to be desired, but an improvement is gradually being effected. In school, the discipline in the upper classes is generally good. The younger boys are inclined to be restless and lazy, but are now learning habits of discipline.

The only game taken up at present to any extent is football. The school has entered a team for the Hongkong Schools Junior League, but is seriously handicapped by the older boys being over age, so the team is very small when compared with Chinese teams, which have no age-limit. Friendly games with other schools have been played, and in these the school has held its own.

Classes matches six-a-side, are being played now, and the boys show great keenness. It is hoped to commence Tennis very shortly. Physical drill was started at the end of October in all classes for two periods of half-an-hour each week.

There are two Free Scholarships to the top boys in all classes from Class 7 upwards, and one Free Government Scholarship tenable for three years at Queen's College, awarded to the top boy of the school, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie has founded an "Ellis Kadoorie Scholarship" of \$50 tenable for one year at Queen's College, to be awarded to the second boy in the school.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie is at present paying fees for 21 boys (ten Sikhs and eleven Mohammedans). He is willing to pay for 30. The selection is in the hands of the Headmaster. Mr. Arculli is

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SHIPPING NEWS.
UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

With reference to certain rumours, which have been current in the Colony with regard to losses of vessels of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., we are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers, that such rumours are entirely without foundation.

JAPAN-INDIAN FREIGHTS.

The Indo-Japanese Freight Association, composed of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the P. & O. Company, in view of the increased freight for India, has announced a complete revision of Japan-India freights, which is to become operative from Feb. 1st (reports a Kobe paper). The chief points of the revision are that freights for Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo have been raised by 11 per cent, and those for Bombay by 12, while the five per cent. rebate granted in respect of freights for Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo has been cancelled, but the 10 per cent. rebate for Bombay freights has been retained. Matches, cement, and other goods hitherto counted by the number of packages in calculating freights, will hereafter be reckoned by the ton of 40 cubic feet, this change averaging an increase of about 10 per cent. in the scale of freights.

WAR CHARITIES.

CONTRIBUTION FROM AMOY.

A draft for \$76 8s. 5d. has been gratefully received, as a donation to the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, being part of the proceeds of an Entertainment got up by Mr. Weipert and the Amoy residents, who also sent a case containing 348 handbags and 21 pairs of socks for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class II.—Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following result of his Examination.—Passed with Credit: Crown Sergeants, Risho and Botello, Sergeants, 536, Bojello, 554, Barretto, 579, Remedios, and 600 Remedios. Passed—Crown Sergeants, 587, Rozario, and 551 Silva, Sergeants, 512, Rosario, 523, Osmond, 542, Britto, and 609 Soares.

Monday, Jan. 15th.—Examination of old Class III.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th.—Class III. (Inspector Grant).

Wednesday, Jan. 17th.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Jan. 19th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

Class I. includes all Troopers of Mounted Police, and P.-cs. to be detailed by Commanders of Sections 1 and 2; also Crown Sergeants Ford and Sergeant Scull.

Class II. includes 32 P.-cs. of No. 2 Company.

Class III. includes 32 P.-cs. of No. 3 Company.

THE GENERAL PATROL ordered for Wednesday, January 17th, is hereby cancelled.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

The Orchestra Practice ordered for Monday, January 15th, is hereby cancelled.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company, Section 7, P.-c. 787, Tavares, transferred from H.K.V.C. (Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

January 13th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 20TH, 1917.

VACCINATION DUTY.

Public Vaccination duty will be carried out as follows:—

Y.M.C.A. Division. Daily from 7 to 9 p.m. Sergeants, So Shiu-on and Ho Leison for general supervision:—

(a) Y.M.C.A. Headquarters—Privates: Pun Yun-sang, Tang Kon-sun.

(b) No. 1 Station, Man Mo Temple—Loc.-Cpl. Wei Kan, Privates: Ho Chiu-siu, Pun Yew-wai, Pun Yun-sang.

(c) No. 2 Station, Hollywood Rd. West and Tung Street—Privates: Lo Kwok-tai, Au Hon-kwong, Cheng Yew, So Chik-ung.

(d) No. 3 Station, Hollywood Road: West (opposite Chan Choi Koo)—Privates: Leung Wing-cho, Wong Fui, Wong Yan-kan.

(e) No. 4 Station, Possession Point—Loc.-Cpl. Seto Cheung, Privates: Fung Tung, Chen Fu-sang.

Victoria Division:—

(a) No. 18, Ewo Street. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Private Lo Cheung-ip.

(b) House-to-house visits, commencing Monday, Jan. 15th, Bridges Street.—Private Colin Mackenzie.

Saiyungpun Division:—

House-to-house visits, members to attend as warned for duty, commencing Monday, January 15th, Bridges Street.

PARADES.

Victoria Division:—

Monday, 5.15 p.m., Queen's College.

First Aid Lecture.

Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Queen's College.

Quadrangle, Company drill.

Friday, 5.15 p.m., Queen's College.

First Aid Lecture.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS

(Officer in Charge of District).

January 13th, 1917.

paying full fees for 18 boys, whom he himself selects.

The awards were then distributed by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed.

The gathering closed with cheers for H.M. the King and for Mr. Kadoorie.

SPORT.
CRICKET.CLUB AND KOWLOON "A" DRAW.
GOOD BATTING DISPLAY BY KOWLOON.

When time was reached in the Club v. Kowloon match which was played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the Club wanted 51 runs to win, and there were three wickets to fall, the game thus ending in a draw somewhat in favour of Kowloon. Batting first, Kowloon did exceedingly well, and opened with a first wicket stand which produced 61 runs. This was followed by some sound run-getting on the part of B. D. Evans, in particular, and Lt. Grey, who took the score from 84 to 207 before a separation was brought about. Evans' 79 was a delightful exhibition of good, clean hitting, the score including fourteen fours. Grey also had two boundary hits to his credit. Taylor was the only Club bowler to do any good, and his 4 for 62 was a commendable achievement where so many failed. After a poor opening, the Club batsmen commenced to score freely, with the obvious intention of forcing a win against time. However, they found this task beyond them, and after seven bowlers had been tried, a draw was the result. Scores:—

KOWLOON C.C. "A."				
J. V. Bragg, b Taylor	35			
A. O. Brown, b Taylor	29			
B. D. Evans, at, b Taylor	79			
Lieut. E. H. Gray, c de Rome, b	58			
Moss	0			
J. P. Robinson, c de Rome, b	0			
F. Taylor, not out	5			
F. W. Wood, not out	5			
W. H. Stapleton, not out	9			
Extras	15			

Total	227			
K. McLennan, E. J. Edwards, W. T. Elson, and W. Kay did not bat.				

Bowling Analysis.				
o	m	r	w	
de Rome	9	0	61	0
Taylor	2	0	16	0
Gray	11.2	0	62	4
Moss	3	0	86	1
Morgan	3	0	88	0

K.C.C.C.				
T. E. Pearce, c Edwards, b Kay	7			
E. J. R. Mitchell, c Bragg, b Kay	8			
F. J. de Rome, b Gray	48			
F. D. Bissaker, b Kay	1			
H. H. Taylor, c Bragg, b McLennan	33			
M. M. Moss, c Edwards, b Gray	13			
G. E. Aubrey, b Kay	31			
R. Kennedy, not out	31			
Extras	18			

Total	177			
Lieut. Col. Morgan, F. Sutton, and F. W. S. Evans did not bat.				

Bowling Analysis.				
o	m	r	w	
Kay	14	3	31	4
Bragg	6	0	30	0
Wood	6	2	25	0
Evans	2	0	13	0
Gray	9	2	33	2
McLennan	3	0	11	1
Robinson	3	0	12	0

Match between Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. and Military played at Kowloon on 13th January:—

MILITARY.				
Lieut. Baker, b Overy	13			
Sergt. McGregor, c and b Rouse	57			
Bdr. Dix, c Mackenzie, b Wessner	5			
Cpl. Smith, c Wessner, b Schulz	38			
Cdr. Page, c and b Rouse	3			
Bdr. Vocal, b Wessner	13			
Sergt. Rice, not out	12			
Extras	13			

Total	182			
Bdr. Garner, Cnr. Taylor, Cnr. Lord, and Bdr. Downes did not bat.				

Bowling Analysis.				
o	m	r	w	
Overy	10	0	46	1
Wessner	9	0	40	1
Blackburn	3	0	5	0
Raven	2	0	8	0
Schulz	4	0	10	1
Rouse	3	0	18	3

K.C.C.				
H. S. Rouse, b McGregor	34			
C. I. Stapleton, b Baker	0			
J. H. Mead, b Smith	24			
W. L. Wessner, c McGregor, b Baker	19			
L. J. Blackburn, c Taylor, b Baker	35			
D. J. Mackenzie, b Baker	12			
A. E. F. Raven, c Baker, b Smith	12			
H. Overy, c McGregor, b Baker	17			
A. E. Schulz, not out	13			
J. Ralston, c McGregor, b Smith	0			
F. Travers, not out	6			
Extras	8			

Total	160			
Bowling Analysis.				
o	m	r	w	
Baker	12	1	55	5
Smith	10	0	64	2
McGregor	4	0	23	2
Rice	3	0	10	0

CIVIL SERVICE v. HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Played on the ground of the Civil Service and resulted in a win for the home team after a most enjoyable game by a narrow margin. Hamilton, for the winners, took 9 wickets for 27 runs and performed the "hat-trick." Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
Hon. C. Severn (Capt.), b Dixon	9			
E. W. Hamilton, c Dixon, b Braysay	20			
P. T. Lambie, c Braysay, b Dixon	2			
R. E. O. Bird, b Braysay	7			
S. E. Alderman, b Braysay	11			
E. W. Dawson, b Marley	4			
C. W. Tacchi, c Hall, b Dixon	21			
C. Sara, b Braysay	1			
F. Bacon, b Braysay	10			
H. Edmonds, not out	3			
S. Deakin, b Dixon	6			
Extras	6			

Total	94			
Bowling Analysis.				
o	m	r	w	
E. W. Hamilton	14	27	9	
R. E. O. Bird	7	30	0	
Hon. C. Severn	7	24	1	

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
HONGKONG LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION.

R.E. v. R.G.A.

This meeting on the Club Ground on Saturday provided a fine game, with the issue in doubt until the final whistle sounded. A large amount of the credit for such an even and low scoring game is due to the two goalkeepers, who both did splendid work for their respective sides on many occasions. Not long after the commencement, Scott opened the score for the Engineers with a shot that gave Garrod no chance. Shortly afterwards Moran, for the gunners had hard lines with a shot that hit the cross-bar and passed over. Townsend was often dangerous in this half and gave Garrod a lot to do, but the goalkeeper was always safe and cleared cleanly. The R.E. forwards were combining much better than their opponents and most of the play was in the Artillery half of the field. Moran and Leighton, coming through in the centre, looked likely scorers, but "hands" against the latter upset their arrangements. Just before half-time there was a fine run up the wing by Youngman, who, however, spoiled the effort by shooting at the goalkeeper, who had no difficulty in saving.

After the interval the sappers came up and Talford, trying to stop Pearce, conceded a corner. The Engineers did not benefit much by it, however, as Townsend sent the ball high over the bar. The R.G.A. then got away, but Hopper went back and averted the danger, while another effort by the gunners was spoiled by offside. A beauty from Youngman was wasted, Leighton failing to get to it and Halls putting it over. Another nice pass across the goalmouth resulted in a duel between Halls and Wilkinson, but the latter won. In this half a large portion of the time was spent around the R.E. goal, but whenever the sappers broke away they nearly always managed to get into the vicinity of the opposing goal before Garrod, Caple or Dickenson could stop them. Townsend (R.E.) once came up in great style and Dickenson, leaving the ball to Garrod, tried to keep the man off. Townsend, however, by a very quick foot movement, just managed to touch the ball sufficiently to alter its flight, with the result that Garrod had to make a very special effort in order to clear. Halls put in a nice centre, but it was not accepted. Youngman, who has disappointed a good many of his admirers lately, played a splendid game on the right wing and put in many beautiful centres, only one of which, however, met with its reward. The sappers were off again, and Townsend (R.E.), who was marking Millard, stopped to appeal for offside, with the consequence that Millard got away and created danger in the Artillery zone. A judicious back pass from Scott to another forward, caused Garrod to shine again, and almost immediately he was called upon to save a long one from Pearce. A mis-kick by Coxon in the goalmouth was nearly fatal, but Wilkinson cleared. Townsend (R.E.) became quite a passenger in the second half owing to an injured ankle. A clever forward pass by Talford sent his forwards away, but Leighton and Edgeler missed their chance. Then Youngman put in another fine centre, and this time Moran was there and saw to it that there was no mistake, scoring the equaliser amid great excitement. The final whistle sounded as Leighton put in a fine shot which many thought had scored, but which had only hit the upright. This is the third time these teams have met and the result has been three draws, with only two goals scored in the three matches. It was a splendid game and their next and, possibly last, meeting should be the scene of a great struggle.

Teams:—
R.E.—Wilkinson, Blumfield, and Coxon; Richards, Hopton and Baker; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.
R.G.A.—Garrod; Caple and Dickenson; Gorman, Talford and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Moran, Leighton and Halls.

NAVY v. K.S.L.I.
These teams met in the Hongkong League, on the Navy Ground. The Shropshire forwards were the more aggressive, but Hopper and Martin were in pretty good form and generally had them in hand. Bradcock, on the right wing, cleverly eluded several, but Hopper managed to pull up. Williams tested Crocker with a long shot, which the latter punched away. Shortly afterwards Morris sent in another long one. Pritchards was well up and, before Crocker who was obviously handicapped by the sun, could clear, managed to hustle the ball into goal. The Navy forwards then put in some good work, Daniels at outside left making a fine effort. A pass from Palmer to Smith was followed by a hard shot, which Pritchards managed to save. He was called upon again almost

immediately to save from Kitson. The Navy now had a good spell at attacking, but eventually Pritchards got away, passed the ball behind an opposing back, and, running round the same player, was able to regain possession from his own pass. He concluded this performance by putting in a fine shot which, however, went a little wide of the upright. At half-time the soldiers were leading by the only goal.

The Navy started off the second half in good style, but a rather foolish case of hands spoiled a promising movement. The soldiers got busy and Martin effected a nice clearance with Martin worrying him. Away again to the other end, where Clayton was ready and returned the ball with a tremendous kick, but the soldiers stuck to their task and got the ball up, causing the left wing of the Shropshire a lot of trouble before Clayton again relieved. It was the soldiers' turn again now, and Crocker had to run out to save. Then Wall stopped a Navy rush, while at the other end, when the soldiers appeared to be on the point of scoring, they were ruled offside. Taylor was given a nice pass by Peplow, but only managed a soft shot, which rolled past the goal. Martin then had a great tussle with Hopper from which he emerged victorious, but only managed to shoot over the bar. Hopper then headed away, and a mis-kick by Martin enabled Martin to force a corner. From this Hopper attempted a shot, but Biggs put the ball out again, while Pritchards nearly managed his second goal. Crocker, however, saved by throwing himself at the ball. Again Pritchards had a glorious opportunity, but, although only a few yards from goal, shot a long way over the bar. The game thus ended in a win for the K.S.L.I. by one goal to nil. Teams:—

Navy—Crocker; Martin and Hopper; Dann, Cornish and Biggs; Smith, Palmer, Sheahan, Kitson and Daniels.
K.S.L.I.—Pritchards; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Bradcock, Taylor, Pritchards, Martin and Peplow.
Referee, Mr. Davies.

2ND DIVISION.
SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. KOWLOON.
We remarked on Saturday that the Kowloon team is a much improved one, and the fact that they held their own on Saturday against the South China Athletic well into the second half goes far to prove it. True, the Athletic, on occasions, swarmed around the Kowloon goal, and did everything but score, but they must have been greatly surprised at the fine game the men from Kowloon put up against them. Kowloon had chances, but, like their opponents, were weak in front of goal, while when they did put in good shots the custodian managed to bring off a good save. Rodgers nearly did the trick on one occasion, but the goalkeeper warded off the danger. There seemed a likelihood of something happening in their favour when they forced a corner, but Cleme put the ball yards behind. Meanwhile the Chinese were hitting the cross-bar, the uprights, the goalkeeper, and in fact, as stated above, doing everything but score. Half-time arrived with the score-sheet blank.

In the second half Kowloon were again mostly penned in, but, in spite of this, kept their goal intact. From a good breakaway, Cleme had hard lines in not scoring, and another effort by the right wing deserved success. The only goal of the match was that scored by the inside left of the Athletics; it was a good effort which thoroughly deserved success. The game thus ended in a win for the South China Athletic by 1 goal to nil.

3RD CO. R.G.A. v. R.E. RESERVES.
In spite of having the major portion of the game in this match, the 38th Company had the mortification of seeing their comparatively weak opponents two goals up before they themselves had made a start. They hit a post goalkeeper, or back whenever they tried to shoot, with the result that, when half-time arrived, the sappers were leading by a goal, which came from a penalty given for "hands" Allen taking the kick and making no mistake.

Shortly after the resumption, the R.E. got going quickly and a nice pass from the right wing was neatly headed into goal by Reynolds. After a while Mancini managed to find the net for the gunners, and, just before time, Watson put in a good shot. Jones managed to stop it but could not clear, and Taylor, rushing up, equalised. Almost immediately afterwards the final whistle sounded.

"D" CO. K.S.L.I. v. LUSITANO.
This was the only uneven game of the day. The soldiers proved much too strong for the civilians, and it was soon evident that it was not a question of who would win, but of how many goals the victors would win by. The K.S.L.I. netted three in the first half, Matthews claiming two and Lloyd one, the Lusitano failing to reply.

Plimmer added the fourth for his side, spinning right round on one leg to do it. Matthews was making some fine openings, but a good many of his efforts were wasted, his outside right being rather weak. From one of their rare breakaways, E. P. Hyndman managed to score a point for the Lusitano. Stevenson then added the fifth goal for the Shropshire with a good shot. Result:—"D" Co. K.S.L.I., 5; Lusitano, 1.

TENNIS.

A tennis tournament (singles) is being arranged, open to all Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in Hongkong. A suitable trophy will be provided for the winner, and an entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged, which will go to provide other prizes. Names of intending competitors should be sent without delay to S.Q.M.S. Co., A.P.C., who is acting as Hon. Sec. pro tem. It is hoped to start the competition almost immediately.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

"NO CHANGE."

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

Stocks on January 11th totalled 386 chests of Patna, 143 of Benares, 216 of Malwa and 74 Persian and Turkish. There were no exports during the interval. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on January 11th was 88 chests of Patna and 122 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market has been fair. About 1,600 bales changed hands during the fortnight. The shipments have mostly been for London. There is a small business passing in Ginger. No business has been done in Galangal. Cassia Oil is an easier trade, but there is no business to report. There is nothing doing in Star Aniseed Oil or Star Aniseed; and no change to report in the Ground Nuts trade. The Yunnan Tin trade is still a negligible quantity, and the same may be said of Saigon Cassia, Gall Nuts and Bristles.

IMPORTS.

During the early part of the fortnight the Cotton Yarn market was quite active, and prices advanced \$4 to \$7, but latterly, owing to the disorganization due to the Banks being most unwilling to draw on India, business is restricted. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$110/135, No. 12s at \$122/164, No. 16s at \$133/154, No. 20s at \$141/173. Arrivals 4,500 bales. Sales 12,000 bales. Shipments 1,500 bales. Unsold stock 8,000 bales. Bargains 28,000 bales. The Woollens market is very "flat," and there is still no market for Raw Cottons. Everything is very quiet in the Metals market, and there is no change to report. The same may be said of Yellow Metal and Petroleum Products. As to Coal, prices have advanced since the last report, but there are no sales to record. The Sugar market is dull.

FLOUR.

In the American market, wheat has had a set-back on the recent peace talk, but this has not so far reacted on the cost of flour. Australia: There is practically no surplus available for export, which is at present prohibited. Locally: Stocks are about 200,000 sacks of all grades, a good portion of which is old crop cargo. Demand is exceedingly dull, and clearances small. Quotations: American patent \$4, American cut off \$3.40, American straight \$3.35, Shanghai flour \$3/3.05.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

The following financial statement has been issued from the Colonial Treasurer's office for the month of October:—

Balance of Assets	
Liabilities on 30th Sept., 1916	\$1,521,794.53
Revenue from 1st to 31st October, 1916	1,315,179.65
Expenditure from 1st to 31st October, 1916	2,836,974.18
Balance	\$1,606,450.35

RIFLE SHOOT.

The Dockyard Recreation Club met the Hongkong Police Reserves in a rifle shoot in the Hongkong League, on Saturday. The Dockyard won by 21 points after the usual 4 per cent. deduction for the privilege of using aperture sights. The Hongkong Police Reserves are to be congratulated on their shooting, and, with a little luck, which was not with them on Saturday, should make the best teams extend themselves to the utmost.

H.M. DOCKYARD.

Mr. Brown	200	500	600	Tls.
Mr. Brock	31	28	35	94
Mr. Goodman	30	32	29	91
Mr. Wright	29	33	25	87
Mr. Elson	27	33	26	86
Mr. Sears	26	32	28	84
Mr. Consens	27	29	25	81
Mr. Allan	24	22	20	72

Less 4 per cent. for Apertures	659
	28
	661

H.K. POLICE RESERVES.

Chief Insp. S. Khan	200	500	600	Tls.
Insp. Grant	27	33	33	93
Trooper Relf	29	31	24	84
Sergt. Grimmett	25	28	29	80
Chief Insp. Mason	27	27	25	79
Crown Sergt. Pitt	24	27	24	75
Asst.-Sup. Police (R.)	24	27	24	75
Insp. Lammert	24	20	26	70

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEER "A" v. VOLUNTEER "B."

The teams for this game, which is to be played at Happy Valley to-day (Sunday, 4.30 p.m.) are as follows:—
"A" team (in white).—Lt. Hulsebosch, Pres. Dyer Ball, Johnson, Hamilton, F. W. S. Evans, Braysay, Redmond, Brand, Miskin, Smyth and Mitchell.
"B" team (in khaki).—C. S. M. Wicheil, Corpls. Hickling and Edmonds, Pres. Evans, Martin, Kay, Southerton and Haskett, Gnr. Stalker, Ralston and Rouse.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.
LA MINERVA
CIGARS.

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

LA MINERVA CIGARS have a purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

The following are a few of the most popular shapes:—

Fancy Tales	in boxes of	25	\$4.50 per box
Excellentes	"	25	\$4.25 "
Ministros	"	25	\$4.25 "
Eminentes	"	25	\$4.00 "
Especiales Minerva	"	25	\$3.00 "
Monarcas	"	25	\$3.00 "
Imperiales	"	25	\$3.00 "
Perfectos	"	25	\$2.75 "
Estre las	"	50	\$5.00 "
Lords of England	"	25	\$2.25 "
Reina Maria	"	50	\$4.50 "
Reina Victorias	"	100	\$8.00 "
High Life in the East	"	50	\$3.75 "
Princessas	"	50	\$2.25 "
Londres	"	100	\$4.00 "

CHEROOTS.

Cortado Delicioso	...	...	\$4.00 per 100.
Cortado de la Reina	...	...	\$3.50 "

The above prices include the local duties. All orders for Coast Ports will be sent free of duty.

Special attention paid to Shipping Orders.

118

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size	Finest and
"First Quality,"	Choiceest
\$4.50 per tin	Egyptian
of 100 or \$2.30	Cigarette.
per tin of 50	Stands foremost
Duty Paid	in the opinion
The most	of all
popular	Connoisseurs.
Egyptian.	



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.	KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.	LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.	A. S. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS MATCH.

G. M. CHURCH and H. A. THROGMORTON
vs.
H. A. NISBET and R. HANCOCK
will be played on the Club Ground at 4.30 P.M.
sharp TO-DAY.
Entrances 50 Cents.
IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary. [188]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 15th January, 1917, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, the Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of
BOOTH AND MATSHEDS
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
TERMS—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—**HUGHES & HUGHES**,
Auctioneers to the Government. [171]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on in Hongkong, Pootung, and elsewhere, under the style of **GILMAN & CO.**, has been converted into a private Company with limited liability, and will hereafter, and as from the 1st January, 1917, be carried on as before and at the same places under the style of **GILMAN & CO., LTD.**
All contracts entered into by the Firm of **GILMAN & CO.** will be carried out by **GILMAN & CO., LTD.**, to which Company all Debts due to the Firm of **GILMAN & CO.** are payable, and by which all debts due from that Firm will be paid.
Mr. W. L. PATTENDEN, a Director of **GILMAN & CO., LTD.**, will continue in the Management of the Business in Hongkong, with the assistance of the staff of the late Firm. Dated this 11th day of January, 1917. [174]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [178]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [179]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [180]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [181]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2401/2620, standing in the Register in the name of **ARMEMPHOR L. LEBRON**, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 15576/15580, standing in the Register in the name of **ARMEMPHOR L. LEBRON**, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss **JOSIE DE JESUS**, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1916. [174]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, No. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss **FERNANDA NOGUEIRA**, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1916. [175]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued to Messrs. **LOGAN & BASTO** for Transfer of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of Mrs. **RENA WELLS**, having been MISLAIN, LOST, or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. **RENA WELLS**, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1916. [170]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares No. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares No. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. **TANG LAN KOOK**, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER in LIQUIDATION.

FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.

CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 18, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [170]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this COMPANY'S GENERATING PLANT is now operating in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main" shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such addition.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917. [155]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK SIX ROOMS, Unfurnished.
Apply—**DENNYS & BOWLEY**, [167]

TO LET.

A T PEAK SIX-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, Tennis Court, Vegetable Garden, March to October. \$145 per month, inclusive.
Apply—**Box No. 9**,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [168]

TO LET.

"HOLLYWOOD" Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road.
Apply—**RITCHIE**,
DODWELL & Co., LTD. [161]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Canton Road, Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [160]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING**, [169]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK**,
Princes' Buildings. [17]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PRAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. [80]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [88]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** [69]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.** [72]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [48]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [166]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PRAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kallett, furnished for 5 or 6 months.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
SHOP, NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRAK.
KELLEY'S CREST, 63, PRAK.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRAK (unfurnished).
No. 55, THE PRAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1917—

MONDAY, 29th January.
FRIDAY, 23rd February.
THURSDAY, 24th March.
FRIDAY, 27th April.
WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
THURSDAY, 30th June.
FRIDAY, 27th July.
WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
THURSDAY, 27th September.
MONDAY, 29th October.
WEDNESDAY, 28th November.
FRIDAY, 21st December.
By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917. [180]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 18TH JANUARY, 1917.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

The Allies' reply to President Wilson's Peace Note is in striking contrast to the vague and hypocritical overtures of the Central European Powers. In frank and fearless language it sets forth the only terms upon which the Allies are prepared to consider the cessation of hostilities. There is no need to enumerate those terms, for they were clearly stated in 1914, when England, France and Russia were reluctantly compelled to unsheath the sword by the Central Empires' guilty act of aggression, and they have been frequently repeated since. They may be summed up in the sentence that the Allies are determined "to rescue Europe from the brutal encroachments of Prussian militarism." It now remains for Germany to convince the world of her good faith. If, as she is never tired of protesting, she is sincerely anxious for peace and is merely fighting for the right of existence she should welcome the opportunity of laying down her arms by relinquishing the territories she has wrested from her neighbours. She has the assurance that there is no intention "to exterminate or extinguish politically the Germanic peoples." We do not suppose, however, that even President Wilson, who professes to find an analogy between the objects of the two groups of belligerents, believes that Germany's new-found passion for peace will survive such an ordeal as this. All that Germany desires is to adjourn the war to a more convenient season, retaining in the meantime the fruits of her early successes. She realises full well that if she could not crush her intended victims when she caught them unprepared, she has no chance of averting defeat now that they have had more than two years in which to marshal their superior resources against her. The Allies, however, have

no intention of allowing her to escape the consequences of her crimes. "War is preferable to peace as the Prussian price." While they are under no delusions as to the magnitude of the task which confronts them, they have no doubt as to their ability to accomplish that task. As Mr. Lloyd George declared in his vigorous speech at the Guildhall last Thursday, they feel that "if victory is difficult defeat is impossible." The requisite steps are being taken to obtain the necessary man-power—the latest cables intimate that all the eligibles in Great Britain up to 31 years of age are to be called to the Colours—and "with proper support," says Mr. Lloyd George, "our gallant armies will cleave the road to victory in 1917." As to the nature of that support we are not left in any doubt. The British Government is inviting subscriptions to two new War Loans of an unspecified amount. One is a Five per cent. loan issued at 95 per cent., and subject to Income-tax; the other a Four per cent. loan issued at par, and free of Income-tax. The first is for thirty years and the second for twenty-five years, the Government reserving the right to redeem both at any time after the year 1929. In order to provide against depreciation the Treasury undertakes to set aside a fixed sum monthly for the purpose of forming a fund to be used for purchasing stock or bonds of either loan for cancellation whenever the market price falls below the issue price. The dividends will be payable half-yearly and will be exempt from Income-tax if it is shown that the stock or bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom without regard to the question of domicile. That is a concession which will be appreciated locally. There is every indication that the loans will be widely supported. "A successful loan," Mr. Lloyd George assures us, "will shorten the war, save lives, and save the British Empire, Europe, and Civilization." The money is not needed merely for our own use. The Allies, we are told, are looking more and more towards Great Britain, and everyone will share the PREMIER'S confidence that their trust will not be misplaced. The Germans at this moment are pressing back the Russians and Roumanians, "not because they are better fighters, but because they are better equipped." Neither chivalry nor self-interest will permit us to look on at this unmoved. The aims and the interests of the Allies are one and indivisible, and every gun and every shell which we can spare for our gallant comrades-in-arms are as truly used in our service as if they were retained on the Western front. They serve the two-fold purpose of moving down the men in the enemy's ranks, and of preventing the Central European Powers from over-running fresh territory and drawing from it additional means of resistance. Russia has inexhaustible reserves of man-power, and had she been able to arm them properly the map of Europe to-day would wear a very different aspect. In the coming Spring Great Britain hopes to be able to supply Russia's needs. She has also to continue her aid to the Serbians, the Greek Volunteers, the Belgians, the Portuguese, and the Italians. Those of us whose lot is cast in this little favoured outpost of Empire, far from the horror and misery of war, are afforded an opportunity of taking a share—a small share it may be—of this burden, which individually we are so much better able to bear than our fellow-countrymen at Home. Shall we not accept it gratefully? All that is necessary is to curtail our luxuries and indulgences and place the money so saved at the service of our soldiers, who have sacrificed for us all that they hold dear save honour. What shall be said of us if we deny them the means of obtaining speedy victory and of re-establishing on a firm foundation the peace of the world? The nation needs every cent that it can get, and now that a War Savings Association is being established in Hongkong there are none so poor in pocket that they cannot do something systematically to help forward the great cause. If only people can be made to realise that every dollar counts there need be no doubt as to their response.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th December, 1916, amounted to 63,411 tons and the sales to 43,686 tons.

Sir Charles Eliot, vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, is visiting British Malaya.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Wednesday the 24th inst. to be observed as a General Holiday.

It is notified that the name of the Kung Wo Cheong Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

The particulars of the British War Loan Prospectus, published in our issue of Saturday, were circulated free of charge by the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies all over the Empire.

The average mean temperature during the month of December was 62.8, the lowest point reached being 50.4 on the 1st, and the highest 73.4 on the 18th. There was only 0.50 inch of rain, and there were 209 hours of sunshine. The average humidity was 60.

Mr. Denman Fuller will deliver his second lecture on "Musical Appreciation" at the Helena May Institute this afternoon at 5.30. The public are invited to attend. At this lecture Mr. Fuller will deal with the following compositions:—(1)—"Reflets dans l'eau," Debussy, (Modern French); (2)—"Au Couvent," Bordin, (Modern Russian); (3)—"Ballade," York Bowen, (Modern British). A collection will be made in aid of the Blinded Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund.

A Tennis match between Messrs. G. M. Church and H. A. Throgmorton, on the one side, and Messrs. H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock on the other, will be played on the Club ground to-day at 4.30 p.m. in aid of War Charities. Mr. Church is a crack American player and holder in the U.S. (1916) of the Western Championship, the Delaware State and the Florida State Championships. Mr. Throgmorton is the holder of the Junior Championship of the U.S. and of the New York State Championship, 1916.

The amount collected on the occasion of the Matinee, at Victoria Theatre, on the 8th inst. in aid of "Crusada das Mulheres Portuguesas" amounted to \$323.30. The expenses were \$34.65. A draft for \$288.65, (\$288.25) has been handed to Consulado Geral de Portugal. Mr. J. A. de Almeida thanks all who kindly contributed to their patriotic fund and helped to secure such a good result from the matinee. The assistance of Mr. P. R. (Portuguese Co.) and a special donation contributed by D.S.P. (R.) were greatly appreciated by him.

By Kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a piano recital at Government House on Monday, 29th February, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. Denman Fuller will be assisted by Mrs. Galloway (vocalist) and Mrs. Balcan (violinist). Refreshments will be provided by His Excellency in the Supper Room after the recital. Tickets, price \$3 each, will be obtainable from Anderson, Macle and Robinson's Piano Companies. The proceeds will be given to the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, while the programmes will be sold in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund.

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The second number of *The Police Reserve Gazette* has been published, and is as bright and entertaining as the opening number. There are many contributions of a varied nature, humorous and practical, which can be read by Police Reservists and others with both amusement and profit. Dr. Jordan, the Corps Medical Officer, contributes a timely article on "small-pox and vaccination," and there is an appropriate photograph showing some members of the Corps Ambulance Section busy operating on the arms of Chinese. On the humorous side there are contributions which deal in a subtle manner with Corps happenings, and the communication which suggests a programme for a Police Reserve smoking concert might be acted upon with most interesting results, assuming all the suggested artists agree to collaborate according to the programme devised. The Editor is extremely gratified at the success which greeted the opening issue of the *Gazette*, for he says:—"Our first number, we are happy to state, has been most kindly received in all quarters. . . . but the most gratifying note struck by those who have conveyed their congratulations to us is in the firm conviction that the *Gazette* has a really useful purpose to serve, and that its future is assured beyond all doubt." The present standard has only to be maintained for the success of the publication to be assured.

MERCHANTILE BANK AND THE WAR LOAN.

The Merchantile Bank of India, Ltd., notify they are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new War Loan and to remit same to London at best current rate. No charge is made for holding stock in safe custody, and dividends will be collected for subscribers free of commission.

THE WAR.

GERMAN MAIL BOAT OUTRAGE:

700 SACKS OF MAIL THROWN INTO SEA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER:

"HOLY WRATH."

RUSSIAN TROOPS' BRAVERY AT RIGA:

"AWE-INSPIRING SILENCE OF THE BAYONET."

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACK AT SERRE.

GET INTO A POST AND ARE DRIVEN OUT.

LONDON, January 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The enemy broke into one of our posts north-west of Serre and was immediately driven out. We drove off a raiding party to the west of Vimy and successfully carried out a minor enterprise westward of Wytschete.

GERMAN VERSION.

BRITISH ATTACKS SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

LONDON, January 13th.

A German official report, received by wireless, says:—We sanguinarily repulsed the majority of the British attacks against Serre. The enemy occupied an advanced post.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, January 14th.

A communiqué says:—The day has been quiet on the whole front.

There has been intermittent cannonade in Belgium, south of the Somme, in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATEST HUN OUTRAGE.

700 SACKS OF MAIL THROWN INTO THE SEA.

STOCKHOLM, January 14th.

The Swedish steamer *Ingeborg* from England, on arrival at Gothenburg, reported that she was stopped in the North Sea by a German submarine, which ordered that 700 sacks of mail destined for Allied countries be thrown into the sea, otherwise threatening to take the *Ingeborg* to Germany.

A GERMAN NAVAL LIE.

EXPOSED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, January 13th.

A German wireless report states that a British cruiser of the *Junco* type has been destroyed by a direct hit.

The British Admiralty states that no British cruiser has been sunk, and that the report presumably refers to the loss of the sea-plane carrier *Len-my-Chree* at Kastelorizo.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN RIGA FRONT.

GENERAL PRAISES HIS TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

General Dmitrieff, in an Order issued to the troops who participated in the successful offensive on the Riga front, says:—Snow, frost and impassable marshes did not check your ardour. After long hand-to-hand fighting you pierced enemy fortifications which he had been constructing for 15 months. Despite the fire of hundreds of machineguns you cleared a passage with the awe-inspiring silence of the bayonet, thus economising thousands of shells. I salute you. I humbly thank you for a fine New Year's gift to Russia.

General Dmitrieff then recapitulates the booty captured, including 30 guns, 30,000 uniforms, 15,000 rifles, 20 kitchens, and 10,000 bottles of brandy.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

A ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, January 13th.

A Russian official report, received by wireless, says:—An enemy attack in dense formation at Kilmec was beaten back.

An enemy aerial squadron bombed the station and town of Radzivilov.

Our aeroplanes machine-gunned, at a height of 3,500ft., a battery near Krukhor, twenty versts east of Zalotchev.

The enemy pressed back detachments from a height northwards of the Sloniki River.

The Roumanians attacked westward of the Monestirka-Kachinul line, threw back the enemy, and succeeded in occupying their trenches and capturing three machine-guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

TURKS STORM MISALEA.

A German official report, received by wireless, says:—We further progressed northward of the Slanic Valley, taking prisoners.

Strong enemy attacks in the Mitro Valley were fruitless. The enemy lost heavily.

The Turks stormed Misalea, northward of Braila, taking prisoner 400 of the garrison. The remainder were drowned in the Sereth.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

A CHARACTERISTIC OUTBURST.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

The Kaiser in a Proclamation to the German people says:—Our enemies have dropped their mask after refusing, with scorn and hypocritical professions of love of humanity, our honest peace offer.

"They are now replying to the United States and have admitted their lust of conquest, the baseness of which is enhanced by their calumnies. They aim at crushing Germany and at the enslavement of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, is now enduring."

The Proclamation goes on to declare that "our glorious victories and the iron will with which the Germans have borne hardships and distress in this unscrupulous economic war guarantee that the beloved Fatherland has nothing to fear. Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble every German's strength, and God will give full victory over the enemy's rage for destruction."

PARLIAMENTARY REORGANISATION.

MASTER OF BALLIOL'S FORECAST.

LONDON, January 13th.

The Master of Balliol, addressing the Historical Association, said he understood that a proposal would soon be made public for developing the present Parliament to an Imperial House of Lords, including nominated Indians, and for a new House of Commons including elected Britons and representatives of the Dominions, in addition to a special British Parliament or several British Parliaments.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

APPLICATIONS POURING IN FROM ALL CLASSES.

LONDON, January 14th.

Applications for the new War Loan are pouring in from all classes. There have been many big applications from banks, insurance companies and municipalities.

It is stated that the first £100,000,000 was reached at an early hour.

THE GERMAN NOTE.

A CAUSTIC REJOINER.

LONDON, January 13th.

Reuter authoritatively issues a statement which may be regarded as expressing the views of the Allies on the German Note.

It again emphasises that it was Germany who refused a conference in the critical days of July, 1914.

With reference to Germany's allusions to Ireland and South Africa, it says that whatever the past differences in connection with these countries, Germany knows to her cost that they are now united with the rest of the Empire in repelling Germany's aggression.

Replying to the German assertion that our starvation policy is inhumane, the statement asks if Germany was of the same opinion in 1870 when she starved Paris.

Regarding the attempted defence of her overrunning of Belgium, the statement reminds Germany that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag stated that the invasion was justified by military necessity.

OBITUARY.

COL. LORD BINNING.

LONDON, January 14th.

The death is announced of Col. Lord Binning, C.B., M.V.O.

(The deceased (George Baillie-Hamilton) was the eldest son of the eleventh Earl of Haddington, was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berwick, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Haddington. He joined the Horse Guards in 1880, served in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, was present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo (medal and clasp); took part in the Nile expedition, and Hazara campaign. He commanded the Royal Horse Guards 1899-1902 and retired in 1907.)

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

BOY ORGANISTS.

YOUTHFUL PLAYER WHO NEVER HAD A "REAL" LESSON.

Boy organists, who have taken the places of their seniors called to the colours, are doing remarkably well, to judge by facts supplied to the *Daily News* as the result of the publication of a paragraph about an organist of 14 at Yarmouth.

Another 14-year-old musician plays the large two-manual organ at Emmanuel Church, Maidhead, N.W., and also helps in the training of the choir. His name is Benjamin Simmons, and when a *Daily News* representative met him after the morning service he was wearing a broad Eton collar and looking particularly rosy-cheeked and boyish.

"I started learning the piano when I was ten," he said, "but have never had a proper lesson on the organ. Playing it comes quite naturally to me, though, and I enjoy it immensely. The most difficult thing is the 'pointing' of the pedals."

Young Simmons has won scholarships at Trinity College of Music, and looks forward to a musical career.

Yet another boy-organist is Ronald Chamberlain, aged 15, who is in charge of the organ during war-time at Harecourt Church, Canonbury, N.W.

"His executive ability," writes Mr. Walter Kimpton, the choir-master, "is a splendid instrument, and I recommend music-lovers in North London to visit the church in St. Paul's Road to get an idea of what a youth can do towards helping on the musical portion of the service."

Still another who has not yet reached his teens is Arthur Hunt, son of Mr. W. H. Hunt, of Chelston, Torquay. He plays at Cockington Parish Church. Mr. Howard Moss, organist and choir-master, of Gravesend Parish Church, was appointed at the early age of eleven.

These meetings are open to all women.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Messrs. C. Montague Ede, G. T. Edkins and N. J. Stabb.

HONORARY SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

HONORARY AUDITORS.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, BANKERS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

RULES.

1.—The name of the Association shall be the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

2.—The object of the Association is to obtain subscriptions from residents in Hongkong and South China for the purpose of investing them in securities bearing interest at not less than 5 per cent., and issued or guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom or of any British Colony or of the Federated Malay States for financing the war. Every subscriber to the funds of the Association shall thereby become a member of the Association. The Association will also be prepared to receive applications for British Government War-Saving Certificates and to purchase such Certificates for applicants.

3.—The funds of the Association shall be administered by Trustees, hereinafter called "the Committee." The Committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than six members, whose decision on all matters connected with these Rules and the interpretation thereof shall be final. The Committee shall have power to fill any vacancy in its number from the general body of members, and to make such by-laws as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of the affairs of the Association.

4.—The monthly subscription of members shall be \$5 or any multiple of \$5, and may be increased or decreased above or below such multiple (so long as the amount subscribed is \$5 or a multiple thereof), at their convenience. But no person shall cease to be a member, nor in any way lose his rights in respect of the amount or amounts subscribed by him, by reason of the fact that in any month or months he shall not have subscribed.

5.—Subscriptions may be paid at any time to the Honorary Treasurers; and during the first week of each month the aggregate subscribed during the preceding month shall be converted into sterling, and shall be invested by the Honorary Treasurers in accordance with the object of the Association as set forth in Rule 2.

6.—The interest earned on the investments of the Association shall be invested in the same manner as provided by Rule 5, and shall be credited to the accounts of individual members as subscriptions by them to the funds of the Association. But any member may, at the time of sending his first subscription, give notice to the Honorary Treasurers that, whenever they receive interest, he desires to be paid any share thereof to which he is entitled; in which case he shall be paid his share of such interest as soon as practicable after its receipt by the Honorary Treasurers.

7.—So soon as practicable after the close of the war but not before the year 1920 the invested funds will be realised and shall be divided among the members in the proportion which the amounts at the credit of their accounts respectively bear to the sum available for distribution.

8.—The Honorary Treasurers shall keep accounts of all subscriptions paid, and shall furnish each member, upon his applying for the same, with a Pass Book, in which shall be entered the amount, or several amounts, subscribed by such member, and the equivalent thereof in sterling into which such amount or amounts have been converted. But no member shall be entitled to require such entries to be made at shorter intervals than once in each month.

9.—Any member who desires to transfer his share in the funds of the Association shall be entitled to a certificate from the Committee stating the total amount in sterling to the credit of his account, which certificate shall be signed by two members of the Committee and countersigned by the General Manager, or other representative for the time being in Hongkong, of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Such certificate shall be transferable by endorsement in writing signed by both transferor and transferee, but no transfer shall be recognised by the Association until such transfer has been registered in its books (N.B.—This certificate will be negotiable in the same way as a War Bond.)

10.—In the event of the death of a member a similar certificate shall be issued to his legal personal representative.

11.—A fee of \$5 shall be charged for the certificate referred to in Rules 9 and 10; and such fee shall form part of the funds of the Association, to be invested and ultimately divided among the members as aforesaid.

12.—Each member shall be given a distinctive number which shall be used by the Honorary Treasurers when acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions through the Press, and which shall be inserted in any Pass Book issued to a member.

13.—The accounts of the Association shall be compiled as on the 31st December in each year, and shall be certified by the Honorary Auditors, and published in the Press for the information of members.

14.—No deduction whatever shall be made from the funds of the Association in respect of working expenses.

15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

VIEWS OF THE REV. J. K. MACONACHIE.

Yesterday morning, at the Union Church, the Rev. J. K. Maconachie made a reference, in the course of his sermon, to the war and the attitude of Hongkong towards it.

He said:—A year ago I had a letter from a very sober-thoughted and well-informed friend in England, in which he said he thought by another New Year the world would have "returned to sanity." That was a common expectation, but here is another figure on the calendar and still the struggle goes on, and the only certain thing is that on our side we could not abandon it at the present stage without infidelity to the past and treachery to the future.

HONGKONG CRITICISM DEPRECATED.

The enemy has been putting out feelers after peace, but, much as some of us would do to put a stop to the strife and slaughter, we cannot but acquiesce in the unhesitating decision of the Allied Governments to reject these peremptorily. I always feel that we here in Hongkong ought not to make free with big and brave words on this subject, because it is not on us personally that it falls to make them good. I do not in the least insinuate that we are a Colony of skulkers or shirkers or anything of that kind. As far as one can judge, there can be but very few men here whose duty really lies in the trenches. But the fact remains—and who can help being keenly conscious of it?—that we here, comparatively speaking, scarcely know there is a war at all. Some of us are past the age, or are otherwise ineligible for military service, and I feel, for one, that it is hardly for us to say much about what "we"—meaning our country in the persons of its youth and strength—are prepared to do in the way of determination and sacrifice. I hope and believe that if the lot had fallen upon us we should have accepted it without grudging; that if the war had broken out ten years earlier, and our duty had not lain in special service in this outpost of the Empire, we should not have held back from the risking of life, health, fortune—all that is now being ventured by others at the call of need and honour.

It was not ordered so, and here, therefore, for the time, is our place of duty. That is as it is; but for all that I feel that for the rest of my life I must take a second place—and a long second—after every man who has put his own life in peril, borne the actual brunt of the battle by land or sea (or at least offered to bear it), endured the dire hardships, faced the frightful shock and the gruesome horror near at hand of the desperate, fiery trial which we only read of as a contest at a far distance, whose outcome we keep assuring ourselves will be in "our" favour, though not by our efforts except in a very small and indirect degree. If any should be eager to see an end of the struggle it should be we who scarcely share it.

PEACE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

And yet, as I said, we are bound to approve the decision that the struggle must go on. Peace is out of the question so long as such an enemy poses as the conqueror. Not until it were able to resist no longer dare any nation with self-respect or any regard for the future of the world make terms, which at this stage would suit the brutal, bestial, heartless horde which has outraged every law of God and set at naught every convention of civilisation, counting nothing wrong which may gain it a point, and nothing right which stands in its way. Such is the Teuton crime against humanity—the original crime of bringing on the war, outdistanced by the deliberately applied barbarism with which it has been maintained.

THE DUTY OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

It is high time the neutral nations spoke their mind—if they have a mind—on these matters. What is the use of transmitting peace proposals—which, by the way, are no proposals—when all mankind is threatened with a recrudescence of every sinful tyranny which disgraced the worst ages of the world, and peace at this stage would mean its triumph? We cannot legislate for them, but we can and should ask ourselves what we are going to do in this New Year, which finds the great cause still far from victory. Our new Prime Minister, praising our new Armies and appealing to our historic past, said the other day that our enemies had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but will never forget it after this war. His words were cheered, and we all felt a glow as we read them.

WHAT HONGKONG DOES.

Well, what can we do here, in this safe corner of the Empire? We do a little work—some more than a little. We give a little money, possibly postpone a furlough. But they say that Hongkong, on the whole, is doing very well for itself because of the war—what with trade bonuses, percentages, and so forth. They say, also, that as a whole our Colony has scarcely restricted its luxuries, let alone impinging on its comforts. Is that so? You know better than I. Certainly, on the surface of things, there are not many signs of seriously restricted expenditure—though the surface is not always a true index. The Empire is at stake, civilisation in peril, and yet men can spend time and money arranging races and prize fights, and betting on them heavily, and women gravely deliberate on the magnitude of the stakes permissible at the card games which occupy time which should be given to war work. It seems strange to an observer, and not the best of taste—to say the least of it—when our boys are bleeding in the trenches. People see things so differently and feel them so differently. I do not judge those who may see things at quite a different angle from me, but you will allow me an opinion and the expression of it, and it is this:—that many are taking things just now in a way they will be sorry for in time to come, if they retain much conscience. Another year is on us, and it is going to be one of privation and suffering and restriction in the Homeland. What is it going to be to us? Surely a year of work and sacrifice. Surely it is inspiration we shall draw from our dead and not reproach, as we think on the graves in France and Flanders, and Macedonia, in Africa, Mesopotamia, the Dardanelles, and under the deep sea!

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OUT OFF AN EAR.

A remand was granted in a case in which a Chinese is charged with doing grievous bodily harm to another Chinese. It is alleged that defendant attacked the other man, who is in hospital, with a knife, and, in addition to other injuries, severed his right ear.

USELESS BOOTY.

An apprentice Chinese shoemaker was sentenced by Mr. Wood to fourteen days' hard labour for the theft of a pair of shoes from a showman outside a shop in Queen's Road, West. The shoes were produced in Court. They could have been of little or no value to defendant, as they were of different pattern, and one was black and the other brown.

OF A HORTICULTURAL BENT.

A basket containing a very fine collection of wild ferns was a conspicuous object for a short time in Mr. Wood's Court on Saturday. It represented the fruit of the enterprise and industry of a Chinese who was ignorant of, or had overlooked, the fact that it is an offence in the eyes of the law to appropriate wild ferns or plants from the hill-sides. He was fined \$4, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, and the ferns were confiscated.

A BULKY WATCHMAN.

A ship's watchman appeared to the guard to look rather bulky when he appeared on board. It is stated that, on being challenged and asked to submit to a search the watchman became "nasty," and, in the course of a slight scuffle that ensued, a packet fell from his person to the deck. The packet was found to consist of 10 tins containing opium, to the value of \$50. A remand was granted on the application of Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Grist.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese was charged with keeping an opium divan at 21, Square Street, and nine others were charged with frequenting the place.

An informer spoke to visiting the place and finding all the men were smoking. There was also the paraphernalia of a smoking den.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for the first defendant, said these people were very poor, and although defendant undoubtedly pleaded guilty, yet he was an old man, and there were very few jobs for him to do. These people had very little money and could not afford to set themselves up with smoking utensils. It was therefore very convenient if they could drop in somewhere and have a smoke. They might as well try to stop an European from dropping into an hotel for a whisky and soda. The two things were no different. They would find it a hardship if their whisky and soda were stopped.

Mr. Melbourne inflicted a fine of \$25 on the first defendant and fines of \$2 each on the remainder.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

Frank Carlyle Castlemain was again before the Court in connection with the charge of securing board and lodging at the Seamen's Institute by false pretences. It is alleged that the man secured board and lodgings on the strength of his statement that he was still in the employ of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Two other charges were also preferred, of forging a certain security for the payment of \$25 per month, on two different dates, the security bearing the name of Mr. W. A. Butterfield, with intent to defraud.

Mr. C. F. Mason, who appeared to defend, applied for a day for hearing to be fixed, and also asked for bail.

Inspector O'Sullivan asked for bail of \$1,000.

Mr. Mason claimed that this was an exorbitant sum. Defendant was an European and under the present restrictions it was impossible for him to get away. In the case of Chinese it was a different thing, as they had free ingress and egress to and from the Colony.

His worship said it was a serious charge, and he could not take any less bail, and Castlemain was remanded.

money arranging races and prize fights, and betting on them heavily, and women gravely deliberate on the magnitude of the stakes permissible at the card games which occupy time which should be given to war work. It seems strange to an observer, and not the best of taste—to say the least of it—when our boys are bleeding in the trenches. People see things so differently and feel them so differently. I do not judge those who may see things at quite a different angle from me, but you will allow me an opinion and the expression of it, and it is this:—that many are taking things just now in a way they will be sorry for in time to come, if they retain much conscience. Another year is on us, and it is going to be one of privation and suffering and restriction in the Homeland. What is it going to be to us? Surely a year of work and sacrifice. Surely it is inspiration we shall draw from our dead and not reproach, as we think on the graves in France and Flanders, and Macedonia, in Africa, Mesopotamia, the Dardanelles, and under the deep sea!

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a hole, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bursitis, Sprains, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Ulcers. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.
Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

KNIFE-LIKE PAINS.

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense
agony of Sciatica, often make death
preferable to life. The fiery darts that
run from hip to heel, the sleepless nights,
the cheerless days—why not STOP all
this and get back to health and comfort
again?

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the
best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed
into the limbs where the pain is, it gives
almost instant relief, and its persistent
use has effected many marvellous cures.
Don't despair just because other
remedies have failed to cure your
Sciatica. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL
BALM is different from all other
remedies. It cures, as thousands can
testify.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.



These tiny Capsules—superior
to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injec-
tions—CURE the same dis-
eases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name.
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
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THERAPION No. 100

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK
BY MINES.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Rome, January 13th.
It is officially announced that the
battleship *Regina Margherita* struck two
mines in the open sea on the night of
the 11-12 insts., and sank in a few
minutes.

Two hundred and seventy were saved
with the greatest difficulty out of a com-
plement of 945.
The missing include the Captain and
fourteen officers.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 13th.
The sinking is reported of the *Esce-
lent*, British, and the *Tugbory*, Danish.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, January 12th.
The British steamers *Hudworth* and
Kelvindale have been sunk.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE
WESTERN FRONT.
MORE GERMAN CAPTURED.

London, January 13th.
A communiqué states that the prisoners
taken in the recent action north of the
Ancre now number 204.
We entered trenches to the north of
Arras and took prisoners.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

London, January 13th.
A German official message, transmitted
by wireless, states that the English twice
vainly attacked north of the Ancre. The
German counter-attack north of Beau-
court thrust them back from the positions
they had gained.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

ENEMY TRENCH CAPTURED.

London, January 13th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a
communiqué, says:—We captured three
quarters of a mile of trench north-east of
Beaumont Hamel and took 176 prisoners.
A counter attack was broken up.
There were successful raids to the east
of Arras, north-east of Ypres, and
two in the neighbourhood of Grand-
court.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RAID.

London, January 13th.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters
says the fighting on Wednesday and
Thursday near Beaumont Hamel was an
interesting departure in trench-raiding.
It aimed at the mastery of positions and
damaging the morale of the enemy, who
was expecting of a respite owing to the
bad weather. This resulted in depriving
the enemy of the observation of a large
area of our position and in the capture
of three hundred Bavarian and Prussian
prisoners. Whirlwind bombardments
preceded the infantry advances.

A FALSE ALARM IN PARIS.

PREPARATION FOR A ZEPPELIN
VISIT.

Paris, January 13th.
On reports from the front that enemy
Zeppelins and aeroplanes were proceed-
ing south, bugles sounded the alarm and
the lights of Paris were extinguished at
seven o'clock in the evening, but the end
of the alarm was signalled at eight
o'clock, when it was found that the Zepp-
elins were not appearing.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FURTHER ENEMY SUCCESSES
IN ROUMANIA.

GERMAN MESSAGES.

London, January 13th.
A German official message sent by wire-
less says:—We stormed several posi-
tions on both sides of the Vituz road, cap-
turing booty and prisoners.
We pushed back the Russians between
Braila and Galatz towards the Serech
and captured Laburta.
Armed enemy vessels attempted on
the night of the 10/11 insts., to pass
Isakova. We sank one and another ran
aground.
The enemy fruitlessly attacked the
Austro-Bulgarians behind Cerava, south
of Lake Ochrida.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE
TURK.

CLEARED OUT OF SINAI.

Cairo, January 13th.
The British in twelve hours captured
the strong position of Rafa as a result of
which the Turks have been cleared out of
the Sinai Peninsula.
An Anzac mounted force effected a mas-
sive surprise. The enemy consisted of
Turkish regulars.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

London, January 13th.
A Russian official message received by
wireless states:—The enemy pressed us
back a short distance, south of the Otuz
River.

The Rumanians repulsed an attack to
the west of Monastirka and Kachinul,
and throw back the enemy two versts
southwards.

OPERATIONS IN
MESOPOTAMIA.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES.

London, January 13th.
An official message from Mesopotamia
says:—We captured on Wednesday the
majority of the trenches in the loop to
the north-east of Kut.

Two hundred corpses were found in one
of the communication trenches, and many
elsewhere.

THE ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

ANSWER "INSUFFICIENTLY
PRECISE."

Athens, January 11th.
The Greek reply to the Allies' ultima-
tum makes all the concessions accom-
panied by conditions, including the rais-
ing of the blockade.

EVASIONS.

London, January 12th.
The Greek reply to the Allies' ultima-
tum evades the demand for apologies to
the Allied Ministers and the public
salutes to the Allied flags, in connection
with the events of December 1st, and also
ignores the demand for the removal of
the officer responsible for the orders given
on that date. Furthermore, the release
of those arrested is not dealt with in
accordance with the spirit of the Allied
demand for immediate liberation.

BLOCKADE TO BE CONTINUED.

London, January 13th.
The Allies consider that the Greek reply
is insufficiently precise. The Greek Gov-
ernment will be told that the reply gives
pleasure so far as it goes, but a more de-
finite acquiescence is necessary. The
Allies do not intend to raise the blockade
until their full demands have been con-
ceded.

The Allies' representatives remain at
Athens.

London, January 13th.
The Allies' representatives remain at
Athens.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON
MITAU.

LED BY A BULGARIAN GENERAL.

Petrograd, January 12th.
The Bulgarian General Doitrieff com-
mands the Russian advance on Mitau.
Announcement of his capture of 31 heavy
guns, 11 field guns and much stores led
to an unprecedented demonstration in the
streets of Petrograd.

Prisoners report that there was a panic
in Mitau following an aeroplane bom-
bardment.

The Zeppelin attacked Riga, but were
driven off. One is reported to have been
destroyed.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN INTER-ALLIED GENERAL
STAFF.

SUGGESTION FROM PARIS.

Paris, January 13th.
A Parliamentary group has passed a
resolution urging the appointment of an
inter-Allied General Staff which could ad-
vise the Governments upon the direction
of the war. The appointment of a Com-
mander-in-Chief by common consent is
also suggested. He would be assisted by
the inter-Allied staff and could, if neces-
sary, amalgamate different troops.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE
BLUFFED.

San Francisco, January 12th.
In the trial which resulted in the con-
viction of the German Consul-General,
the Vice-Consul, a Lieutenant and two
others, including a woman, of plotting to
blow up munition works, railways,
bridges, trains and munition ships, the
chief witness was the informer Louis
Smith, whom the German Military
Attaché von Brincken engaged at a salary
of \$20 a month and expenses. A bonus
of \$20 was also offered him for every
munition ship, etc., blown up.
Smith placed pieces of wood in ships
containing of bombs and bluffed von Brin-
cken for months. Then he confessed,
fearing revenge.

THE PLOTS IN AMERICA.

London, January 13th.
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been
given the freedom of the Fishmongers
Association in the City.

In a speech, Sir John dwelt on the
difficulties of Naval warfare as torpedo-
ing was effective at 10,000 yards, beyond
which visibility was bad, especially in
the North Sea. Submarines combined
with mines prevented a close blockade;
nevertheless the Germans had only once
ventured far enough to fight. He called
attention to the world-wide activities of
the Navy, which comprised 4,000 vessels,
and the arduous work of the Home
Cruiser Squadron which examined week-
ly an average of 80 ships in all weathers.

The Admiral paid a tribute to the co-
operation of the Mercantile Marine in
transporting overseas 7,000,000 men to-
gether with guns, munitions and stores.
Two thousand five hundred mercantile
ships had been employed.

The submarine menace was greater
than ever, and must and would be dealt
with.
He appealed to shipbuilding workers
most energetically to replace mercantile
losses.

MAN POWER QUESTION.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, January 13th.
The Times states that as a result of
the Ministerial Conference on Man-
power at Downing-st., yesterday, it is
expected that the previous ruling that
all eligibles under 26 years were to be
called out will shortly be extended to
men under 31.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO NEUTRALS.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.
The German Note to neutrals reiterates
that Germany took up arms to defend
her existence and says that this aim has
now been attained. The Note alleges that
the Allies have departed more and more
from their original expressed aims which
are now directed towards conquest, and
complains that the Allies have not
examined Germany's peace offer and
have not made counter proposals. It
makes a series of allegations against the
Allies, referring to Ireland, South Africa
and Greece, and accuses them of
breaking treaties, of ill-treating prisoners
in Africa and Russia and of deporting
civilians. It endeavours to throw respon-
sibility for the fate of Belgium on Great
Britain, France and Belgium herself and
protests against the accusations of Ger-
man atrocities in Belgium which it
describes as calumnies.

AMERICAN OPINION.
New York, January 13th.
The New York Herald says:—"The
Allies reply to President Wilson is a new
declaration of independence on behalf of
civilisation."

The New York Times:—"If Germany
has the effrontery to say that the terms
are unjust the judgment of the whole
world will be against her. It is for
Germany to say whether there is to be
peace now. If she continues to fight, her
defeat is inevitable and the final terms
will be harder."

The World:—"Unless Germany is will-
ing to follow the example of the Allies
and state her war aims and peace terms
she can have no standing before the tri-
bunal of popular opinion."

The American, a pro-German paper,
says:—"If the Allies insist upon their
demands there will not be peace until
one side conquers or both are exhausted."

COMMENTS ON THE BRITISH
PRESS.

London, January 13th.
The Daily Chronicle comments upon the
significant absence of any British demand
in the Allies' reply regarding the cap-
tured German Colonies. This self-
effacement, the paper thinks, is bound
to impress public opinion in the United
States, proving, as it does, that we en-
tered the war simply from an overwhelming
sense of duty. It will also remind
Americans of their desirableness in re-
linquishing Cuba, and of our action in
granting autonomy to the Boers.

The Daily News says that nothing
could be better for the Allies than that
the neutrals should be able to compare the
Entente and Germany's Notes simul-
taneously. The next diplomatic step is
doubtful but it is already a material
advance to have approached within
reasonable distance of negotiation.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S
FATHER-IN-LAW.

LEAVES £1,899,125.

London, January 13th.
Sir Charles Cayzer, Admiral Jellicoe's
father-in-law left £1,899,125 sterling.
[Sir Charles Cayzer was head of the
firm of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., steam-
ship owners of London, Liverpool, Man-
chester and Glasgow. He was knighted
in 1897 and created a baronet in 1904.]

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES'
POLICY.PURCHASING LARGE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR WHEAT.

London, January 13th.
It is announced that the Manchester
and Anglo-Scottish Co-operative Whole-
sale Societies have bought 10,000 acres of
cultivated land in Saskatchewan for the
supply of wheat to the Co-operative flour
mills in Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle,
Bristol and London in 1917. The Soci-
eties have also largely purchased land in
India and Ceylon.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHARTERING REGULATIONS.

CLOSER CO-ORDINATION AMONG
THE ALLIES.

London, January 13th.
A new Regulation under the Defence
of the Realm Act relates to the chartering
to and from British Ports, with
a view to closer co-ordination among the
Allies in the employment of tonnage.
Similar Regulations are being adopted
in France and Italy, and the permission
of the national authority of each coun-
try will henceforth be necessary before
foreign tonnage can be chartered.

SUBMARINE MENACE
GREATER THAN EVER.

SPEECH BY ADMIRAL JELICOE.

London, January 13th.
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been
given the freedom of the Fishmongers
Association in the City.

In a speech, Sir John dwelt on the
difficulties of Naval warfare as torpedo-
ing was effective at 10,000 yards, beyond
which visibility was bad, especially in
the North Sea. Submarines combined
with mines prevented a close blockade;
nevertheless the Germans had only once
ventured far enough to fight. He called
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the Navy, which comprised 4,000 vessels,
and the arduous work of the Home
Cruiser Squadron which examined week-
ly an average of 80 ships in all weathers.

The Admiral paid a tribute to the co-
operation of the Mercantile Marine in
transporting overseas 7,000,000 men to-
gether with guns, munitions and stores.
Two thousand five hundred mercantile
ships had been employed.

The submarine menace was greater
than ever, and must and would be dealt
with.
He appealed to shipbuilding workers
most energetically to replace mercantile
losses.

CONTROL OF FOOD IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 13th.
Lord Devonport, Food Controller, has
ordered that a larger proportion of flour
be extracted from wheat, or the addition
of barley, maize, rice and oats flour. He
has also prohibited the feeding of game
with grains, and has fixed maximum
prices for sweet potatoes.

DEATH OF COUNT DE
BENCKENDORFF.RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN
LONDON.

LONDON, January 13th.
The death has occurred of Count
Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador in
London since 1903.

RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, January 13th.
The new Premier is Prince Nicholas
Golitzin, of the Extreme Right, and not
his distant relative Prince Alexander
Golitzin, who spoke at the Council of
Empire on December 12th, denouncing
the dark forces in Russia.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

ALLIES' REPLY TO AMERICA.

LONDON, January 13th.
After setting forth the series of enemy
crimes, the Allies reply to President
Wilson's Note (the first part of which
was published in our issue of Saturday)
continues:—Such a catalogue of crimes
drawn between the opposing belligerents.
The Allies do not find any difficulty in
meeting President Wilson's request to
state their war aims. These can only be
formulated in detail, with all just com-
pensations and indemnities for losses,
when the moment of negotiation arrives,
but it is well-known that they will in-
clude, primarily and necessarily, the
restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and
Montenegro; the evacuation of the in-
vaded territory of France, Russia and
Rumania; and the reorganisation of
Europe on the right which all peoples
have to the enjoyment of full security
and free economic development; also
upon territorial agreements and inter-
national arrangements framed to guaran-
tee land and sea frontiers against unjust
attacks.

The Allies also claim the restitution
of provinces and territories formerly torn
from the Allies forcibly or contrary to
the inhabitants' wishes; the liberation of
Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs and
Slovaks from foreign domination; the
liberation of peoples lying beneath the
murderous tyranny of the Turks; the
expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman
Empire, which has proved itself radically
alien to Western civilisation; and the
carrying out of the Treaty's intentions
towards Poland, as shown in a procla-
mation just addressed to the armies.

The Allies disclaim any intention to
exterminate or to politically extinguish
the Germanic peoples, though wishing
to rescue Europe from the brutal encreas-
ments of Prussian militarism.

The reply concludes that the Allies are
determined to endure every sacrifice in
order to press to a victorious close a con-
flict upon which depends their own safety
and prosperity and the very future of
civilisation.

AN IMPRESSIVE AND HISTORIC
DOCUMENT.

LONDON, January 13th.
The Allies' reply to President Wilson
is described as an impressive and historic
document. The newspapers are of the
opinion that its friendly and courteous
tone, its close reasoning and its lofty
ideals are bound to be approved by the
American people, who will contrast the
frank avowal of its objects with Ger-
many's curt refusal to give President
Wilson the information asked for.

GERMANY APPEALS TO THE
VERDICT OF HISTORY.

New York, January 13th.
Germany has sent a Note to neutrals
relative to the Entente's reply to the offer
of peace. It says that the form
of the reply excludes an answer,
but Germany considers it important to
express her opinion of the situation to
neutrals, and declares that there is no
reason to discuss the origin of the war,
but appeals to the verdict of history.

New York, January 13th.
The German Note to neutrals asserts
that Germany made an honest effort to
bring about peace but the Allies declined
and therefore the Allies are fully respon-
sible for the continuation of bloodshed.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.30.—No returns from
Japan. Pressure has decreased in all other
districts, moderately from Shanghai to Formosa
and slightly elsewhere.

There is probably a belt of high pressure
from the east coast of China to the Bonins.
Fresh to moderate monsoon is indicated
over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch. Total since 1st
January, 0.34 inch, against an average of
0.37 inch.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

Hongkong to Gap Rock — (N.E. to E. winds,
moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel — (N.E. winds,
strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lascas) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lascas) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 14th

	Previous Day	On Date	At Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.83	30.25	30.20
Temperature	63	55	64
Humidity	56	66	

FRANCE BEHIND THE LINE.

It is perhaps in the post office that you find yourself nearest to the heart of "France behind the line."

One morning I endeavored to send a parcel to a French soldier; I took my place in a long line of waiting women bound on the same errand. A white-haired woman before me gave the Post Office clerk infinite trouble. They are not renowned for their patience and I marvelled at his gentleness, until he explained: "His son died five weeks ago, but she still continues to send him parcels."

To another old lady he pointed out that she had written two numbers on the parcel. "You don't want two numbers, Mother. Which is your boy's number, tell me and I will strike out the other?" "Leave them both," she answered, "Who knows whether my dear lad will be there to receive the parcel? If he is not, I want it to go to some other Mother's son."

There are but few lonely soldiers now, since those who have no families to write to them receive letters and parcels from the Godmothers who have adopted them.

I remember seeing one man writing page after page. I suggested to him that he must have a particularly charming godmother. "Mademoiselle," he replied, "I have no time for a godmother since I myself am a godfather." He then explained that far away in his village there was a young assistant in his shop, and God knows the boy loves France, but both his lungs are touched, so they won't take him, but I write and tell him that the good God has given me strength for two, that I fight for him and myself, and that we are both doing well for France. I went back in imagination to the village, I could see the glint in the boy's eyes, realize how the blood pulsed quicker through his veins at the sight of, not the personal pronoun "I" in the singular, but the plural "We are doing well for France," for one glorious moment he was part of the hosts of France and in spirit serving his Motherland. It is that spirit of the French nation that their enemies will never understand.

On one occasion a young German officer, covered with mud from head to foot, was brought before one of the French Generals. He had been taken fighting cleanly, and the General was anxious to show him kindness. He asked him if he would not prefer to cleanse himself before examination. The young German drew himself up and replied: "Look at me, General, I am covered from head to foot with mud, and that mud is the soil of France—you will never possess as much soil in Germany." The General turned to him with that gentle courtesy which marks the higher commands in France and answered: "Mon-sieur, we may never possess as much soil in Germany, but there is something that you will never possess, and, until you conquer it, you cannot vanquish France. It is the spirit of French people."

I have spoken much of the men of France, but the women have also earned our respect—those splendid peasant women, who even in times of peace worked and now carry a double burden on their shoulders—the middle class women endeavouring to keep together the little business built up by the men with years of toil, stinting themselves to save five francs to send a parcel to the man at the front that he may not suspect that there is not still every comfort in the little homestead—the noble women of France, who in past years could not be seen before noon, since my lady was at her toilette and who can be seen now, their hands scratched and bleeding, kneeling on the floors of the hospitals scrubbing, proud and happy to take their part in national service. The men owe much of their courage to the attitude of the women who stand behind them, turning their tears to smiles to urge their men to even greater deeds of heroism.

In one of our hospitals was a young lad of 17 who had managed to enlist as an "engage volontaire" by lying as to his age. His old mother came to visit him, and she told me he was the last of her three sons; the two eldest had died the first week of the war at Pont-a-Mousson, and her little home had been burned to the ground. The boy had spent his time inventing new and terrible methods of dealing with the enemy, but with his mother he became a child again and tenderly patted the old face. Seeing the lad in his mother's arms, and for getting for a moment the spirit of the French nation, I asked for if she would not be glad if her boy was so wounded that she might take him home. She was only an old peasant woman, but her eyes flashed, her cheeks flushed with anger, and turning to me she said:

"Mademoiselle, how dare you say such a thing to me? If all the mothers, wives and sweethearts thought as you what has only one thing to do, get well quickly and fight for Mother France."

Because these women of France have sent their men forth to die, eyes dry, with stiff lips and head erect, do not think that they do not mourn for them. When night casts her kindly mantle of darkness over all, when they are hidden from the eyes of the world, it is then that the proud heads droop and are bent upon their arms, as the women cry out in the bitterness of their souls for the men who have gone from them. Yet they realize that behind them stands the greatest Mother of all—Mother France, who sees coming towards her, from all frontiers, line on line of ambulances with their burden of suffering humanity, yet watches along other routes her sons going forth in thousands, laughter in their eyes, songs on their lips, ready and willing to die for her.

France draws around her her battered and bloodstained robe, yet what matters the outer garment? Behind it shines forth her glorious, exultant soul, and she lifts up her head rejoicing and proclaiming to the world that when she appeared a man, woman, and child—the whole of the French nation answered to her call.

A MAINSTAY OF FRANCE.

THE PEASANTRY AND THE WAR.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

France has confidence in her peasants and her peasants have confidence in France. The three essentials of victory are men, munitions, and money. The last is only a means of estimating and mobilizing wealth, and the foundation of the wealth of France is agriculture. After making a general study of French agriculture as affected by the war and visiting typical departments in Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy, I am satisfied that there is no cause for alarm. To maintain the value of agricultural production while nine-tenths of the agriculturists of military age were mobilized was a nearly impossible task. The impossible has been achieved, thanks to the devotion of those remaining in the fields, and thanks also to the activity of the various administrative services which have co-operated with one another and with them to organize their voluntary efforts and to give them whatever extra assistance was possible.

The peasant population of France is necessarily bearing a double share of the burden of the war. That is not to say that the other classes are shirking—far from it—but the growing importance of the munitions question has caused the withdrawal of thousands of workmen to the factories, with the result that the proportion of agriculturists remaining with the colours is much greater than their proportion to the total population. At the same time, their wives, children, and aged fathers carry on in the fields with inadequate labour resources a work which is equally necessary for victory, while profits continue to diminish with the increasing cost of manures and other raw materials. But they have confidence in the future, and a wise Administration has done its best to lessen their difficulties and add to the efficiency of their efforts to till the soil they love so well.

CO-OPERATIVE MACHINES.

Mechanical cultivation is rapidly spreading. Where the farms are too small for individuals to buy tractors the Ministry of Agriculture encourages the formation of co-operative societies for their collective purchase and use, and grants by way of subsidy one-third of the cost of the outfit purchased. Occasionally a commune assisted by a similar subsidy, or a loan from the Council-General of the department, or both, buys a tractor and plough and hires them out to the local farmers, who pay, perhaps, £1 per acre for the work done, while the commune provides the skilled labour and pays all running expenses. In the case of one such municipal tractor that I saw, the skilled labour consisted of one man who had lost a leg at the ankle in the war. With the help of his machine this mutilated man was doing the work of four men and six horses.

Prisoners of war have been placed at the disposal of the rural communes, whose mayors distribute them among the different farmers who require their services. In one department I found 600 thus employed, in another 800, in another 700, and so on. In busy seasons the military authorities send a large number of soldiers to take part in agricultural operations. In one department alone, from October 1st, 1915, to August 10th, 1916, 303,890 days' work was thus given to agriculture, and if we reckon at 5f. (4s.) per day the wealth thus produced we can see that it amounts to a considerable sum. That this policy has not impaired military efficiency the battlefields of Verdun and the Somme bear eloquent testimony.

The principle that everything must be subordinated to the general interest has been applied in every department of the national life, and has been accepted as a matter of course by the people. If soldiers unload railway trucks or thresh corn the Minister of War does not have to beg pardon from an irate trade union delegation.

COMPULSORY TILLAGE.

Committees of agricultural action, containing all that is left of the more intelligent and enterprising farmers, have been constituted in each rural commune to direct its whole agricultural policy. A law has practically been passed and will shortly be promulgated giving to the municipalities the right to requisition, if necessary, uncultivated land and have it cultivated under the supervision of these committees. Its full rigour will only be directed against the infinitesimal minority who have failed to do their duty in this matter, and solitary women or the mobilized owners of deserted farms, where such exist, will be only too glad to have their land cultivated on these or any conditions; but even if very few attempts at compulsory cultivation are actually made, the moral effect of such a law will be most salutary.

The Ministry of Agriculture is anxious for the immediate future of French agriculture; it is precisely because it realizes at once the difficulties and the enormous importance of its task, and because it has hitherto been active, intelligent, and successful in combating these difficulties that the present writer regards the prospect with equanimity. If the cost of living had increased very seriously, it would have been reflected in my hotel bill, and I have faced sumptuously in the provinces on less than £1 a day *en pension*. In the wheat-growing districts of France I have seen lots of stubble and ploughed land, but scarcely any land lying fallow. French wheat was sold in Bordeaux on August 29th last for 34f. (27s. 2½d.) a quintal, and on the same day the price of an equal amount of wheat on the London market was the equivalent of 41.12f. (nearly one-fourth of which was represented by freight charges). Normally the French grow nearly enough wheat to feed themselves, and production has fallen off very little even during the war, yet the yield of wheat per acre is roughly twice as great in Great Britain and Ireland as in France. This is *prima facie* evidence that our neglect of agriculture in the past was not only bad statesmanship, but bad business.

VICTORY AT ALL COSTS.

RUSSIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

BOSPHORUS AND POLAND.

When the Duma reopened on December 2nd (says *The Times* Petrograd correspondent) M. Rodzianko, the President, faced crowded benches and packed public galleries. The Duma Box was occupied, and in the Diplomatic Box appeared Sir George Buchanan and the other Ambassadors. All the members of the Cabinet, save M. Ignatieff, the Minister of Education, were also present. When M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, entered the Ministerial Box somewhat later than his colleagues, a stir was perceptible among the Deputies and some uncomplimentary cries arose from the ranks of the Socialists and Labour members.

The ascension of M. Trepoff, the new Prime Minister, to the tribune was the signal for a noisy demonstration, evidently prearranged and confined to the Socialists and Labour members, who loudly banged the desks, evidently resolved to continue obstruction tactics so long as the Prime Minister remained at the tribune.

M. Rodzianko invited M. Trepoff to retire and then moved the exclusion of the four ringleaders, MM. Cheldze, Kerenki, Skobelev, and Haustoff. The majority of the House accepted the motion. Nevertheless, thrice in succession the hostile demonstrations were renewed on M. Trepoff's reappearance, and only after four more obstructionists had been suspended could the Prime Minister obtain a hearing. Explaining the motives of either conduct, the obstructionists contended that the majority of the Duma themselves declared that joint labour with the Government was impossible; M. Stuermer's retirement and the appointment of M. Trepoff really changed nothing; M. Stuermer's successor was chosen from his former colleagues, all of whom remained in the previous system of administration was preserved.

The most dramatic interruption proceeded from the Labour member, M. Subanoff, who, rising in his place, persistently shouted, "Down with the Prime Minister," and refused to obey the ruling of the majority when the President suspended him for the use of unduly strong language descriptive of the Cabinet. M. Rodzianko was compelled to declare a recess, during which he personally, together with M. Milukoff and other leading members, remonstrated with M. Subanoff, who finally, out of respect to the President of the Duma, left the hall.

M. TREPPOFF'S RECEPTION.

The Prime Minister was then permitted to read the declaration, which lasted 25 minutes. It is impossible to deny that the overwhelming majority of the House accorded the same a very cold reception. Occasional applause emanated solely from the Extreme Right and the Nationalists, and perhaps a handful of Progressive Nationalists. The declaration really contained nothing new. The most important passages were undoubtedly the emphatic reaffirmation that Russia will not lay down arms till complete victory is attained in union with the Allies, and the first official announcement that an agreement had been concluded between Russia, Great Britain, and Italy in 1915 establishing for Russia a right to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The existence of the agreement was already generally known, and this knowledge probably helped to weaken the impression which otherwise the public announcement would certainly have made. As it was, it evoked virtually no open enthusiasm, but the cries from the Opposition benches of "Bravo, Sazonoff," "Where's Sazonoff?" plainly indicated that members of the Duma were fully aware as to whose brilliant diplomacy Russia owes the prospective gift.

The Prime Minister, dwelling on the desire of the Government to work in harmony with the Duma, emphasized the importance of the rôle played by the Zemstvo urban institutions, which, he assured the House, the Government welcomed as a pledge of the resuscitation of the country and its emancipation from German domination. He declared that one of the chief tasks of his programme was the liberation of Russia from both the material and intellectual yoke of the ubiquitous Russian influence. Regarding the Polish problem, he reassured Russia's resolve to restore a free united Poland within proper ethnographic boundaries in indissoluble union with Russia.

Few speeches delivered in the Duma have created a deeper impression than that of the well-known Kursk Deputy, Purishkevich, formerly a notorious reactionary but now devoting all his time to work for the Army. The orator, while still avowing himself the most Right of the Right, declared that his eyes to the dangerous malady from which constituted authority was suffering or to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the country was on the side of the majority of the Duma, together with which it condemns the policy of the Government.

The speech took nearly two hours in delivery, and contained many startling facts and accusations, which were all the weightier because the good faith of their source was not open to the smallest doubt. The entire House roared when the speaker likened the members of the Cabinet to the twelve sleeping virgins. He assailed specifically and mercilessly M. Protopopoff, the food speculators, the censorship, and German influence. He contended that the newspaper with which the Minister of the Interior was still connected was supported by the banks in which German capital predominated; and although the newspaper could not openly defend the German interests, it might easily insinuate that in paralyzing Germany the Russian Government was substituting for its English or French allies. He asked why so many German prisoners were sent to places like Archangel and Turkestan, where they were acting as instructors? Why Germans everywhere were employed in munition factories? Why the German firm of Kunst & Albers still existed? He further definitely charged the Department of Communications under M. Trepoff with placing care to the convenience of miners' water which he manufactured at a time

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

ANNEXATION PARTY GROWING BOLDER.

Articles in the inspired Press appear to indicate that the German Government has now made up its mind to refuse the restoration of the Belgian Kingdom and of the French districts of Longwy and Briey (says *The Times* correspondent at Amsterdam).

All parties except the Socialists and the extreme Reactionaries appear now agreed that Belgium must remain under German military, political, and economic control, while the whole German press of all shades demands the retention of Longwy and Briey, owing to their industrial importance.

The Voltaire Gazette says that when the Chancellor declared that Germany's object was to ensure the free development of all nations, including small nations, this cannot, and naturally does not, mean that we intend the restoration of States that have been opposed to us, as Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Russia have been. It can only mean that nationalities that have been friendly to us and which incline towards us in the future are assured of our assistance.

It is interesting to observe that, according to Herr Maximilian Harden, the question of the occupied provinces was the stone over which Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, ultimately fell. Herr Harden says: "Twice the neat little gentleman avowed that civilian courage which has unfortunately become so rare amongst us. He determined to avoid a breach with the United States as long as the honour of the country permitted, and to sacrifice his office rather than his convictions. Once more, when certain questions from countries occupied by German troops had to be answered, he resisted the military point of view, and now, weary of uninterrupted labour, he has gone."

Herr Harden appears to mean that Herr von Jagow resisted the deportation of Belgians and Serbians insisted on by the military triumvirate.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS

TAKEN AS HOSTAGES.

The Telegraaf's frontier correspondent gives the names of a number of prominent citizens taken as hostages to Holzminden Camp from Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and other towns. Among them are M. Delory, Delegate of Lille, the Mayors of Bavay, Verchin, Houdain, and Caudry; four priests and three barristers of Valenciennes, three barristers of Cambrai, and notaries, bankers, &c. One of the hostages taken from Lille is an old man of 72, sick and deaf. Among the deported women are the wife of the Mayor of Verchin and two widows from Valenciennes. *The Gazette des Ardennes* gives a list of the names of 70 men and 30 women taken as hostages to Holzminden.

It may be added that Holzminden Camp is notorious for its insatiable appetite. I am able (says *The Times* correspondent at Amsterdam) to state on the ground of first-hand and repeatedly confirmed information that the women's section is pestilent with vermin, and that there are collected there, not only these French and Belgian ladies of high standing, but in the same draughty, dirty barracks women of the lowest type from the low quarters of German cities. I have spoken to persons from Holzminden Camp whose health had actually broken down, less owing to privations than to conditions of sheer filth.

TANKS SAVE 20,000 MEN.

Australian wounded emphasize the difficulties of the present fighting, and say that the mud is indescribable. Wounded men are covered in sludges. One battalion was knee deep in mud for five days, and when it came out there were numerous cases of trench foot. The Germans had laid barbed wire along the bottom of deep trenches, thereby multiplying the difficulties of capturing them. Experts from the front agree that the tanks by reducing machine-gun positions and other strong points have saved at least 20,000 men.

When every car was needed for the transport of provisions. He also contended that this General obtained a loan of a million roubles from the same department for the construction of a railway from the mineral water factory. The entire series of facts showed that there was some malignant will, some strong hand pulling the strings on behalf of Germany, despite the efforts of the Imperial Headquarters to defeat the plan. In conclusion, M. Purishkevich, turning to where the Ministers sat, adjured them to hasten to Imperial Headquarters, throw themselves at the feet of the Tsar, and implore him to open his eyes to the terrible actuality and not to permit the destinies of the country to be guided by persons in German pay.

The only other speech, that of Count Bobrinski, was almost wholly a fierce attack on M. Protopopoff, who during its delivery sat alongside M. Khvostoff, the ex-Home Minister. At the close of the speech M. Protopopoff, obviously laughing under great excitement, rose and answered to the Presidential tribune with a paper supposed to contain a request to be allowed to speak, but M. Rodzianko, previously apprised of the reception he would be likely to provoke, anticipated the movement by announcing that the Session was closed till the evening.

It is symptomatic that even the *Novoye Vremya* this morning declares that so long as M. Protopopoff remains in the Cabinet it is hopeless to anticipate harmonious co-operation with the Duma, while there are the best grounds for believing that M. Trepoff himself is resolutely opposed to the Home Minister's continuance in office.

The Progressive Bloc has sent to M. Sazonoff a telegram thanking him for the agreement as to the Dardanelles and Constantinople, achieved thanks to his talent and patriotism.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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E. V. D. PARR,
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Hongkong, 9th January, 1917.

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Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;

THROUGH BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. [67]

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

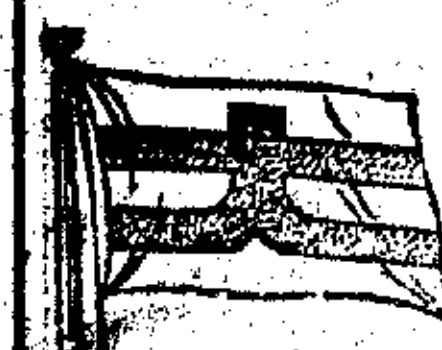
Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

South American Line.

Bombay Line.

Java Line.

Formosan Line.

For TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIKAO,

VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th Jan, at 8 A.M.

Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office. While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Office are now as follows:

To Canton, Fatsan, Chaa Chuen and Whampoa } 2 cents for 1/2 ounce.
Other Parts of China } 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.0 P.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	1.00 P.M.	
Shaukiok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Auteau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. (begins 5.00 A.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.)	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. 9.00 A.M.
Nantau and Sanmei		
Shamchun		

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

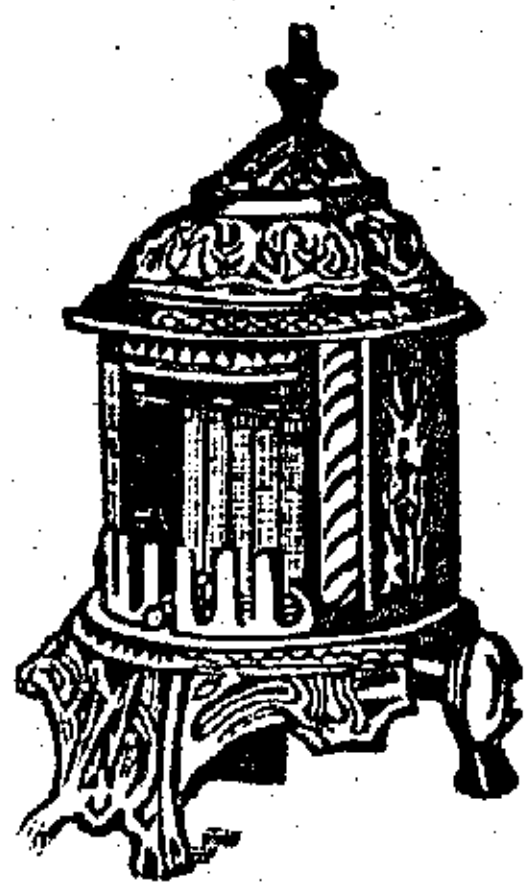
For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shok Ki	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Kaukong	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

YOURS FOR A WARM NEW YEAR.

HEAT
WHEN YOU WANT IT.
WHERE YOU WANT IT.

The "Majestic" Electric Heater is light enough to be carried from Room to Room



ELECTRIC GIFTS
are always welcome and of things Electrical none more appreciated than

A "MAJESTIC" ELECTRIC RADIATOR.

and can be attached to any Electric light socket or plug, and uses less current than any Radiator of like power.

SOLD BY—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

27

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On	January 14th.
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank Bills, on demand	23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	24 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	24 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	24 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	24 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	380 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	381
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	64 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	65
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167 1/2 nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	167 1/2 nom.
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	107 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand—P.O.	109 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	129 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	21 1/2 p.m.
On RAIPUR.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	65 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	88.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	\$31.20
SILVER, per oz.	...

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$0.14 Premium.
Hongkong 10 " "	0.020
Canton 20 " "	\$3.50 discount.
Canton 10 " "	\$3.60

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 13TH JANUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$700, buyers	\$230 1/2 int. act. 1916	
INSURANCE.				
Cantons	\$50	\$377 1/2, buy.	\$25 for 1914	
China Fire	\$20	\$155	\$9 for 1914	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375	\$27 for 1914	
North China	\$25	Tls. 180	\$7 1/2 for 1915	
Unions	\$100	\$800, buyers	\$60 for 1914	
Yangtze	\$80	\$255	\$18 for 1914	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$116, buy.	\$14 for year ending 31 for 1915 [30-6-15]	
CANTON STEAMBOAT.				
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$30, buyers	\$1 for 1916	
Indo-China Frd.	\$25	\$44, sellers	\$10 for 1915	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$132, buy.	\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16	
Star Ferry Co.				
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$36, sellers	\$12 for 1915	
RAFFLES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$128, buy.	First year	
Malacca Sugars	\$50	\$37		
DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$64, sales	\$3.50 for 1915	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$42	\$2 1/2 int. for 1915	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 89	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16	
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$101, sellers	\$7 for 1915	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115, sellers	\$3 for 1 year	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$95, buyers	\$3 1/2 int. for 1915	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6.50, s. & b.	35 cents for 1915	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$35, sellers	\$2 int. account 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$80, sellers		
OLS.				
Langkai	\$10	Tls. 22, buy.	Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-15	
Shells	\$1	108 1/2	7 1/2 for 1915	
Ural Caspian	\$1	32/9	7 1/2 for 1915/16	
MINE.				
Kaifeng	\$1	38/	1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-15	
Rauha	\$1	\$2.40	None since 1910	
Troch	\$1	31/6	3/- int. account 1915	
CORRUGATED METAL.				
Kung Yik	Tls. 50	T. 145	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-15	
Shanghai	Tls. 10	Tls. 144	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30-11-15	
Yangtze	Tls. 50	T. 112 1/2, buy.	Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-15	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$84	Nil for 1915	
China Lights	\$5	\$47, buyers	72 cents for 1915	
China Providents	\$10	\$9, buyers	None since 1905	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$25 1/2	70 cents for 1915	
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$11.65, sal.	\$3 for year ending 31-7-16	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$53	\$2.25 for year ending 20-2-16	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160	\$2 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$34 1/2	\$1 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$94	None for year ending 31-6-16	
Hongkong Trans	\$5	\$7.10, sales	Int. 7 1/2 account 1916	
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$10	Int. for year ending do. [30-4-16]	
Do. New	\$1	\$1	25 cents for year ending 31-5-16	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$16	70 cents for 1915	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$57, s. & b.	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$8 1/2, buy.		

RUBBER (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$6.80	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$11.70	12 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glencaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	12 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.10	42 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kompas	\$1	June	\$2.30	42 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$4.75	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Jan.	\$4.80	23 p. c.	12 1/2 p. c.
Serdang	\$1	Dec.	\$2.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapah	\$1	Dec.	2/11 1/2	—	—
Plantation Rubber in London					

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

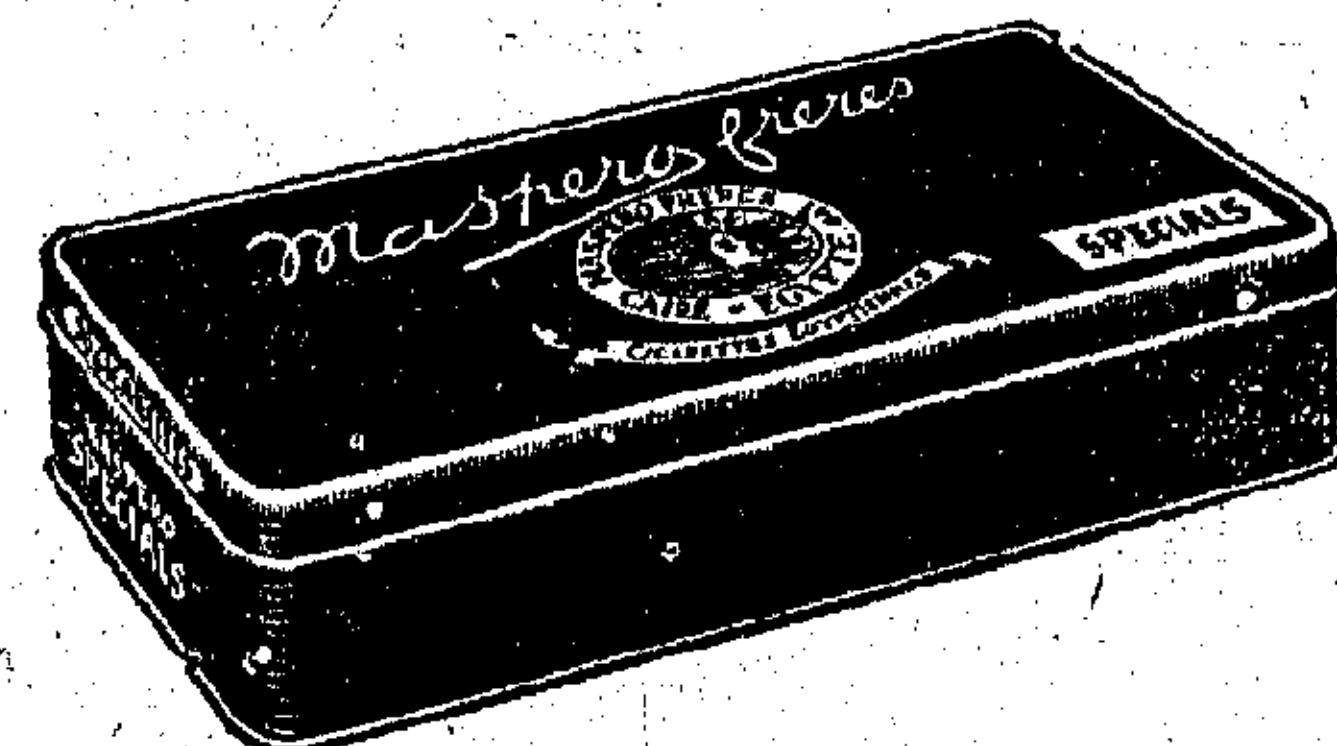
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!

Maspero freres



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRÈRES,

CAIRO, EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$1,500,000, at 2/—
Silver	\$18,800,000
	\$35,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
C. S. Gabbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STABB, Esq.
MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkang, Yangchow, Wusheng, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Yenchang. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tientsin, Luanchow, Tientsin, Hsinchiang, Hsinchiang, Shashi, Chichang, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIKING: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowken, Tientsin: Chowken, Tientsin, Lintai, Lintai, Tientsin, Yikuh, Hsinchiang, Chofoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Kuantung, CANTON, KUYANG, PEKING, Kueihui, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	15,000,000
Reserve Funds	4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kariho, Keelung, Maikung, Pimay, Shenchow, Taichow, Taiwan, Tamsui, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Swatow, Others—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Fife's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australasia, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,250,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPERLIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

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